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State of West Virginia

and West Virginia, less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area

for FY85

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

west virginia department of employment security

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A N N U A L P L A N N I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
AND
WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

Fiscal Year 1985

LER-LMI 121

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Affiliated with the U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The state will continue to experience unemployment rates unseen in West Virginia during the past 20 years. Economic recovery will be tentative and weak. The state will continue to lose population.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was retarded both in the public and private sectors.

B. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks

The depressed economic conditions which afflicted the state during fiscal year 1983 continued to cause high levels of unemployment in the first half of fiscal year 1984. While some improvement is expected during fiscal year 1985 for the state, the national economic recovery, which has largely bypassed the state, is expected to end about six months into fiscal year 1985.

Employment growth for fiscal year 1985 in West Virginia will be restrained and tentative. It is projected that nonagricultural wage and salary employment will grow by less than 3 percent while the labor force shrinks by less than 1 percent and unemployment drops by over 20 percent. The projected rate of unemployment is 10 percent with the pattern "U"-shaped with higher rates at the beginning and end of fiscal year 1985.

Manufacturing is expected to average just under 6,000 more jobs than the calendar year 1983 annual average of 89,800. Durable goods is expected to show a vigorous job increase of more than 9 percent, while nondurable goods will rise just under 4 percent.

All the state's durable goods industries are projected to show employment gains during the period. This group of industries has been severely affected by the recession of the early '80s with many of them reaching all-time employment lows. The lumber and furniture industries, which have been negatively affected by the decline in demand for mining timbers, should gain 500 jobs in fiscal year 1985 as increases in construction and mining activities occur. Even more growth is possible if the state's potential in timbering and wood products can begin to be realized. After a period in which the existence of a large portion of the primary metals industry was in question, the latter half of calendar year 1983 saw some positive developments. The changeover to employee ownership of National Steel's Weirton facility has been completed and higher utilization of equipment resulting from increased orders indicates future employment gains. Several hundred workers were recalled at Kaiser Aluminum in Ravenswood as the facility resumed production in 2 of its 4 smelting potlines. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, in a joint venture with Nisshin Steel Corporation of Japan, tentatively plans to locate a $40 million steel-coating facility in Wheeling-Pittsburgh's idled Follansbee plant. It is projected that primary metals will add 1,200 jobs in fiscal year 1985 which constitutes an increase of 8.4 percent over calendar year 1983 employment.

Fabricated metal products suffered significant job losses in calendar year 1983. The industry employment declined by 1,200, or 18.2 percent, during calendar year 1983. One of the state's oldest firms in this industry, Wheeling Machine Products, ceased operations in September. The firm in recent years had employed as many as 700, but had only 100 employees at the time of closure. The industry is projected to gain 400 jobs during fiscal year 1985 as the moderate recovery forecast for the state will benefit this industry with its wide variety of products. Nonelectrical machinery lost 1,500 jobs in calendar year 1983 as a decline in coal caused employment levels to drop at mining machinery manufacturers. The projected increase in coal production should help add 500 in this industry during fiscal year 1985. Electrical machinery in the state is also sensitive to activity in coal mining, but is oriented more towards maintenance and repair of mining equipment rather than producing new machinery. The industry benefits from the trend during downturns in the coal industry to renovate old equipment rather than invest in new machinery. Positive levels of home construction and auto sales in the national economy will benefit in-state firms producing lighting fixtures and auto headlamps. Electrical machinery should add 400 jobs in fiscal year 1985. Other durable goods, which is dominated by transportation equipment, experienced serious declines during calendar year 1983. Primarily responsible for these losses were the large employment losses at the ACF facility in Huntington. The last months of calendar year 1983 saw some restoration of those job losses and fiscal year 1985 should see other durable goods add 200 jobs.

Nondurable manufacturing industries experienced a rate of job loss about half that of durables. The food-producing industry suffered a loss of 500 jobs, much of it from a lower level of activity among

Eastern Panhandle fruit processors. It is projected that 300 of those jobs will be recovered in fiscal year 1985. Apparel managed to hold steady in calendar year 1983 and is expected to add several hundred jobs in fiscal year 1985 as new facilities, particularly in the eastern counties, are planned in this volatile and highly mobile industry. Printing and publishing held its own during calendar year 1983 and should add 100 jobs in fiscal year 1985 as election year political activities expand the market. The state's chemical industry lost 1,400 jobs over the year. A large layoff of managerial and technical personnel at Union Carbide's Technical Center in South Charleston made up the major portion of that loss. It is projected that the economic recovery will provide only enough demand to recover 400 of the jobs lost. The rubber industry was stable in calendar year 1983 and is projected to remain so in fiscal year 1985. The closing of the Perry Norvell Division of Kinney Shoes in Huntington was responsible for nearly all of the 300 jobs lost in other nondurable goods. All but 100 of those should be recovered.

In fiscal year 1985 nonmanufacturing should register a rate of employment gain near the 1970-1980 annual average of 3.5 percent. Declines during calendar year 1983 resulted in a 3.6 percent loss of jobs.

Calendar year 1983 was a difficult period for the state's coal mining sector as employment dropped nearly 25 percent and production declined by more than 20 percent. Industry officials predict an improvement in the aggregate demand situation for coal during fiscal year 1985. However, even with rising production during the period, rising productivity and more capital intensive mining methods will subdue employment growth. It is predicted that bituminous mining will show an increase of 3,600 jobs over calendar year 1983 levels. Oil and gas extraction should add 200 jobs over the calendar year 1983 average of 5,800 as renewed price increases make exploration more profitable.

Construction employment continued to plummet during calendar year 1983. The industry lost nearly 3,000 jobs over the year as building activity was sluggish and most of the public construction projects which helped the industry go over the 40,000 level in 1979 have been completed. It is projected that the industry employment in fiscal year 1985 will only reach 25,000.

The transportation and public utilities industry has historically been characterized by employment stability but calendar year 1983 saw some serious job losses in the transportation sector. Barge, rail, and motor freight all had significant declines in response to the diminished level of activity in the state's mining and manufacturing industries, resulting in a loss of 1,500 transportation jobs in calendar year 1983. The restoration of approximately half of those lost jobs in transportation will help transportation and public utilities have a fiscal year 1985 annual average employment of 40,000 which represents a 2.3 percent gain over the calendar year 1983 level.

Although trade employment showed a drop of 1,600 in calendar year 1983, a recovery in employment began in the latter part of calendar year 1983. After many years of underdevelopment, the state's trade sector has reached a more mature stage in which it will move in harmony with the state's goods-producing industries. Throughout the 1970s trade and other services sector industries outpaced employment growth of basic industries because of a historical pattern of underdevelopment which is characteristic of extractive-based economies. It is projected that employment in trade for fiscal year 1985 will move at about the same rate as total employment and average 130,000.

For the third straight year, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged at 22,100. Legislative actions have enabled the banking industry to undertake branching and merger activities but these have not as yet had much effect upon employment. It is predicted that increased aggregate economic activity will enable finance, insurance, and real estate to add 100 jobs in fiscal year 1985.

Service industry employment during calendar year 1983 continued to grow although at a somewhat lower rate than in previous years. The industry is projected to gain 2,700 during fiscal year 1985 but not all segments of service industry will share this growth. Health and business services are the most vigorous of the group and will continue to provide most job gains among the industry. Miscellaneous repair services, which suffered from problems associated with decreased mining activity, should recover somewhat during fiscal year 1985. Other services industries should remain stable or show small gains.

The gain of 1,100 jobs in government during calendar year 1983 can be attributed to the Governor's Emergency Employment Program. Growth in state and local government has been restrained during the past two years by fiscal shortfalls which restricted hiring practices. With the expected economic improvement during fiscal year 1985, increased tax revenues should enable government to average 130,000 jobs in the period.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

It is estimated that the state has lost one percent of its 1980 census population. Much of this decline can be attributed to the economic travail which has persisted since the start of the decade. This is indicated by the falling of the labor force by over 20,000 in the calendar years 1980-1983 period. The most significant losses were for males, white and nonwhite, in the 45-64 age group. Labor force participation rates for this group declined by 14.7 percent in the period since 1970. Closings and layoffs in the primary industries of mining, manufacturing, transportation, and construction were responsible. This group constituted a very significant portion of employment in the primary industries.

III. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The calendar year 1983 annual average unemployment rate of 13.5 percent was the highest recorded in the state in over 20 years. Very high levels of unemployment, with only a slight increase toward the end of the year, were evident throughout the period. The early months of calendar year 1984 have seen a torturously slow decline in unemployment.

A. Projected Unemployment for Fiscal Year 1985

Average annual unemployment for fiscal year 1985 is projected to be 74,000, or 10 percent of the labor force. Males and all workers 16-24 years of age bear a proportionally greater share of unemployment. The industrial pattern of large employment declines in manufacturing, construction, and mining have created high levels of unemployment among males which will only moderate somewhat in fiscal year 1985. High rates among youth are reflective of the traditional problems of the labor force entrant.

B. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Total insured unemployment in calendar year 1983 averaged 41,723 compared with 41,079 in 1982. The disparity between the greater increase shown in all unemployment and the insured series arises from the high number of benefit exhaustees in 1983. This is most apparent in the manufacturing industries which show a decrease of nearly 4,000 insured unemployed while the employment figures for the same period show there were 8,300 fewer employed in manufacturing. There was a significant shift in the duration of insured unemployment between calendar years 1982 and 1983. Those employed 15 or more weeks increased by over 33 percent between calendar years 1982 and 1983. The most significant fact shown in the table on age and sex categories of insured unemployment is the increase among males over the age of 45. All other categories were essentially unchanged.

IV. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

Public Law 97-300 provides for a job training program and for other purposes. The Law has as its concept a partnership between local elected officials and the local employer community who plan for, administer, and evaluate programs. The systems management functions are carried out at the state level. This close involvement of the local employer community is designed to increase the relevance of skills taught and the quality of skill levels achieved, thus improving the placement and retention of trainees in unsubsidized jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act gives state governors the responsibility for designating the sub-state service delivery areas (SDAs) which are both planning districts and actual service areas. These areas embrace the entire state. The JTPA contains guidelines and procedures by which these areas are designated and its programs are to be administered.

A free informational packet containing additional JTPA data is available by request to the address on the inside front of this publication.

West Virginia's service delivery areas include:

1. West Virginia, less Kanawha County
2. Kanawha County

Table 1-A

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE,
SEX, AND RACE
1980 CENSUS AND FISCAL YEAR 1985 (PROJECTED)

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1985			
	Calendar Year 1980	Fiscal Year 1985	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,949,644	1,930,050	900,280	953,940	35,760	40,070
0-4	145,473	132,250	64,350	61,050	3,460	3,390
5-9	152,473	144,350	71,210	66,860	3,300	2,980
10-14	157,732	153,210	75,100	71,480	3,490	3,140
15-19	174,189	153,970	76,120	71,420	3,680	2,750
20-24	172,735	131,070	63,170	62,310	2,770	2,820
25-29	160,851	158,730	75,410	76,900	3,080	3,340
30-34	144,717	158,610	76,120	75,880	3,120	3,490
35-39	110,042	144,690	70,350	69,450	2,240	2,650
40-44	97,584	108,420	52,400	52,310	1,760	1,950
45-49	93,809	96,690	45,890	47,890	1,390	1,520
50-54	104,771	90,760	41,610	46,620	1,010	1,520
55-59	104,812	100,580	45,450	51,730	1,220	2,180
60-64	92,663	97,690	43,240	51,160	1,350	1,940
65-69	83,954	83,400	35,270	45,360	1,130	1,640
70-74	63,722	71,160	28,430	39,970	1,050	1,710
75 and Over	90,118	104,470	36,160	63,550	1,710	3,050

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1985 total is estimate of civilian population.

Table 1-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE
FISCAL YEAR 1985 (PROJECTED)

Age	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,699,120	799,170	840,950	27,930	31,070
0-4	117,030	57,440	54,440	2,600	2,550
5-9	127,510	63,290	59,510	2,430	2,280
10-14	136,690	67,160	64,220	2,810	2,500
15-19	137,930	68,890	64,090	2,960	1,990
20-24	114,330	55,340	54,880	2,000	2,110
25-29	139,080	66,400	67,910	2,360	2,410
30-34	138,300	66,640	66,610	2,410	2,640
35-39	131,570	65,610	61,980	1,810	2,170
40-44	92,810	45,170	44,840	1,330	1,470
45-49	85,040	40,820	41,860	1,120	1,240
50-54	79,110	36,540	40,590	740	1,240
55-59	86,910	39,600	44,600	1,010	1,700
60-64	84,940	37,720	44,460	1,130	1,630
65-69	73,880	31,460	40,170	930	1,320
70-74	61,640	24,620	34,780	850	1,390
75 and Over	92,350	32,410	56,010	1,440	2,430

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 2-A

WEST VIRGINIA COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CALENDAR YEAR 1970 AND FISCAL YEAR 1985 (PROJECTED)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force*		Participation Rate		Labor Force*		Participation Rate		Labor Force*		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CY 1970	FY 1985	CY 1970	FY 1985	CY 1970	FY 1985	CY 1970	FY 1985	CY 1970	FY 1985	CY 1970	FY 1985
Total	579.3	737.5	47.0	50.2	388.4	446.3	66.8	64.9	190.9	291.2	29.4	37.8
16-17	10.6	12.2	14.8	19.8	7.5	7.7	20.5	24.1	3.1	4.5	8.8	15.2
18-19	25.5	26.0	36.5	42.2	14.9	14.4	46.1	45.1	10.6	11.6	32.1	35.7
20-24	70.1	82.1	56.4	62.6	42.4	48.4	73.4	73.4	27.7	33.7	41.3	51.8
25-34	114.1	220.9	60.8	69.6	82.8	136.8	91.3	86.7	31.3	84.1	32.3	52.7
35-44	121.4	178.5	62.3	70.5	82.4	108.6	90.3	85.6	39.0	69.9	37.7	55.3
45-64	214.7	197.5	54.8	51.2	144.0	119.1	77.0	65.7	70.7	78.4	34.5	38.3
65 and Over	22.9	20.2	11.8	7.8	14.4	11.2	16.8	10.8	8.5	9.0	7.8	5.8
White, Total	560.8	712.9	47.4	50.4	377.7	433.4	67.4	64.3	183.0	279.5	29.4	37.8
16-17	10.3	11.9	15.1	20.2	7.2	7.5	20.9	24.6	3.0	4.4	8.9	15.4
18-19	24.7	25.4	39.5	43.1	14.4	14.1	46.7	46.2	10.3	11.3	32.6	39.5
20-24	68.2	79.4	56.6	63.3	41.4	47.1	74.2	74.5	26.8	32.3	41.3	51.6
25-34	111.2	212.6	60.9	69.9	81.2	132.3	91.6	87.3	30.0	80.3	32.0	52.6
35-44	118.0	172.5	62.5	70.6	80.5	105.4	90.5	85.8	37.4	67.1	37.4	55.1
45-64	206.8	191.4	54.9	51.2	139.3	116.1	77.3	65.9	67.5	75.3	34.3	38.2
65 and Over	21.6	19.7	11.7	7.9	13.7	10.9	16.8	10.9	8.0	8.8	7.7	6.2
Nonwhite, Total	18.5	24.6	39.3	44.9	10.7	12.9	51.2	52.0	7.8	11.7	30.6	39.0
16-17	.3	.3	8.1	11.5	.2	.2	13.7	13.3	.1	.1	5.6	9.1
18-19	.8	.6	28.6	23.1	.5	.3	32.7	20.0	.3	.3	21.4	27.3
20-24	1.9	2.7	50.0	48.2	1.0	1.4	60.3	50.0	.9	1.4	40.9	50.0
25-34	2.9	8.3	55.8	63.8	1.7	4.5	78.9	72.6	1.3	3.8	41.9	55.9
35-44	3.4	6.0	57.6	69.8	1.9	3.2	82.8	80.0	1.6	2.8	44.4	60.9
45-64	7.9	6.1	52.3	50.4	4.7	3.0	68.6	60.0	3.2	3.1	38.1	43.1
65 and Over	1.3	.5	12.9	4.9	.7	.3	15.2	7.7	.5	.2	9.3	3.1

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*In thousands.

Table 2-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR 1985 (PROJECTED)

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Labor Force*	Participation Rate	Labor Force*	Participation Rate	Labor Force*	Participation Rate
Total	634.3	49.2	387.5	62.8	246.8	36.7
16-17	10.6	19.4	6.75	23.5	3.85	14.6
18-19	22.7	41.5	12.75	44.4	9.95	37.7
20-24	70.1	61.3	41.7	72.8	28.4	49.8
25-34	190.5	68.7	119.1	86.4	71.4	51.1
35-44	154.6	68.9	94.9	83.3	59.7	54.0
45-64	168.6	50.2	102.7	64.7	65.9	37.2
65 and Over	17.2	7.5	9.6	10.5	7.6	5.6

* In thousands.

Table 3

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

County	POPULATION							
	White				Nonwhite			
	1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population	1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population
West Virginia	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	.8	99	.7
Brooke	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	.1	63	.8
Clay	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	.1	19	.2
Doddridge	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	.3	27	.4
Fayette	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	.3	78	.9
Grant	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	.9	153	1.0
Hancock	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	.1	83	.3
Jefferson	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	.7	141	.7
Lincoln	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	16	.1	43	.2
Logan	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	41,504	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	.8	410	1.0
Mason	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	.9
Mercer	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	.2	75	.3
Ohio	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	.5	29	.4
Pocahontas	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	.4	138	.5
Putnam	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	.1	169	.4
Raleigh	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	.2	20	.2
Roane	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	.6	146	.9
Summers	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	.3	27	.3
Tyler	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	.2	23	.2
Upshur	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	.6	182	.8
Wayne	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	.2	119	.3
Webster	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	.1	17	.1
Wetzel	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	.1	74	.3
Wirt	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	.1	17	.3
Wood	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 1980.

Table 4

WEST VIRGINIA
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY COUNTY, 1981-1982

County	INCOME 1981	INCOME 1982	1982 Rank
State of West Virginia	$ 8,306	$ 8,758	(NA)
Metropolitan Portion	9,597	10,020	(NA)
Nonmetropolitan Portion	7,556	8,030	(NA)
Kanawha	10,704	11,374	1
Hancock	11,034	10,756	2
Ohio	10,074	10,494	3
Wood	9,537	9,968	4
Cabell	9,371	9,832	5
Marion	8,997	9,793	6
Harrison	8,715	9,303	7
Brooke	9,104	9,080	8
Raleigh	8,396	8,948	9
Boone	7,754	8,840	10
Monongalia	8,086	8,810	11
Putnam	8,318	8,724	12
Berkeley	8,288	8,697	13
Mercer	8,179	8,612	14
Marshall	8,208	8,607	15
Jackson	8,637	8,564	16
Pleasants	8,314	8,537	17
Logan	7,794	8,505	18
Jefferson	7,882	8,334	19
Wetzel	8,221	8,332	20
Nicholas	7,819	8,294	21
McDowell	7,536	7,863	22
Fayette	7,384	7,850	23
Barbour	7,301	7,846	24
Upshur	7,350	7,820	25
Mingo	7,405	7,797	26
Greenbrier	7,100	7,754	27
Lewis	7,343	7,751	28
Randolph	7,212	7,645	29
Preston	7,014	7,539	30
Mason	7,366	7,400	31
Wyoming	6,847	7,352	32
Wirt	6,905	7,291	33
Taylor	6,650	7,288	34
Wayne	7,109	7,263	35
Tyler	7,090	7,172	36
Mineral	6,854	7,099	37
Grant	6,469	6,990	38
Morgan	6,726	6,857	39
Pocahontas	6,133	6,826	40
Gilmer	6,355	6,763	41
Roane	6,712	6,640	42
Braxton	6,022	6,636	43
Tucker	6,050	6,600	44
Ritchie	6,553	6,584	45
Monroe	6,144	6,340	46
Summers	6,093	6,312	47
Hardy	6,000	6,208	48
Hampshire	6,028	6,205	49
Clay	5,454	6,007	50
Calhoun	5,596	5,821	51
Lincoln	5,587	5,821	52
Doddridge	5,401	5,582	53
Pendleton	5,203	5,532	54
Webster	5,124	5,492	55

NA Not applicable
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 5-A

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR
CALENDAR YEARS 1981 - 1983 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1985 (OCTOBER 1984 - SEPTEMBER 1985)

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Calendar Years			1982 - 1983 Changes		Projected Fiscal Year
	1981*	1982*	1983*	Number*	Percent	1985*
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Total	628.5	607.8	581.1	-26.7	- 4.4	603.9
Manufacturing	111.5	98.1	89.8	- 8.3	- 8.5	95.7
Durable Goods	65.4	53.6	47.5	- 6.1	-11.4	51.8
Lumber and Furniture	6.3	5.3	5.7	+ .4	+ 7.5	6.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass	13.8	11.3	10.5	- .8	- 7.1	11.5
Primary Metal Industries	22.0	16.5	14.3	- 2.2	-13.3	15.5
Fabricated Metal Products	8.7	6.6	5.4	- 1.2	-18.2	6.0
Machinery, except Electrical	6.9	6.7	5.2	- 1.5	-22.4	5.7
Electrical Machinery	4.0	3.6	3.5	- .1	- 2.8	3.9
Other Durable Goods	4.3	3.6	2.8	- .8	-22.2	3.0
Nondurable Goods	46.0	44.5	42.3	- 2.2	- 4.9	43.9
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.4	4.9	- .5	- 9.3	5.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.4	4.2	4.2	0	0	4.8
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	4.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	23.4	23.0	21.6	- 1.4	- 6.1	22.0
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	2.5	2.2	2.2	0	0	2.2
Other Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.3	5.0	- .3	- 5.7	5.2
Nonmanufacturing	517.0	509.7	491.3	-18.4	- 3.6	508.2
Mining	59.0	63.5	49.1	-14.4	-22.7	53.0
Bituminous Mining	52.1	56.1	42.4	-13.7	-24.4	46.0
Construction	30.3	24.4	21.5	- 2.9	-11.9	25.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	41.9	41.7	39.1	- 2.6	- 6.2	40.0
Transportation	19.5	19.2	17.7	- 1.5	- 7.8	18.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.9	13.1	12.9	- .2	- 1.5	13.0
Trade, Wholesale and Retail	131.9	127.9	126.3	- 1.6	- 1.3	130.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	22.1	22.1	22.1	0	0	22.2
Services	101.7	103.4	105.3	+ 1.9	+ 1.8	108.0
Government	130.2	126.8	127.9	+ 1.1	+ .9	130.0

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based on March 1983 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published.
*In thousands.

Table 5-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1981 - 1983 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1985 (OCTOBER 1984 - SEPTEMBER 1985)

Industry	Annual Averages Calendar Years 1981*	1982*	1983*	1982 - 1983 Changes Number*	Percent	Projected Fiscal Year 1985*
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Total	525.6	507.9	484.6	-23.3	- 4.6	502.4
Manufacturing	96.0	83.6	76.7	- 6.9	- 8.3	81.3
Durable Goods	62.9	51.5	45.7	- 5.8	-11.3	49.7
Nondurable Goods	33.1	32.1	31.0	- 1.1	- 3.4	31.6
Nonmanufacturing	429.6	424.3	407.9	-16.4	- 3.9	421.1
Mining	53.2	57.8	44.7	-13.1	-22.7	48.2
Bituminous Mining	47.1	51.1	38.8	-12.3	-24.1	41.9
Construction	25.1	20.0	17.4	- 2.6	-13.0	20.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	33.5	33.6	31.4	- 2.2	- 6.6	32.0
Trade, Whoesale and Retail	108.2	105.0	103.6	- 1.4	- 1,3	106.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	17.1	17.2	17.1	- .1	- .6	17.1
Services	81.5	82.9	84.7	+ 1.8	+ 2.2	86.4
Government	111.0	107.8	109.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.1	110.5

Note: Data are based on March 1983 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published.
*In thousands.

Table 6
WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY
1983

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Total	569.7	562.0	566.7	573.4	579.7	581.9	588.4	589.3	587.2	590.3	592.3	591.9	581.1
Manufacturing	89.4	88.6	88.5	88.7	89.3	89.3	89.0	89.9	90.8	90.8	91.9	91.1	89.8
Durable Goods	46.9	46.4	46.6	46.6	47.1	46.9	46.8	48.0	48.3	48.5	48.9	48.5	47.5
Lumber and Furniture	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.5
Primary Metals Industries	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.5	14.6	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.3
Fabricated Metals Products	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Other Durable Goods	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
Nondurable Goods	42.5	42.2	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.2	41.9	42.4	42.3	43.0	42.6	42.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.6	21.2	21.2	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
Other Nondurable Goods	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.0
Nonmanufacturing	480.3	473.3	478.2	484.7	490.4	492.6	499.4	499.5	496.4	499.5	500.4	500.7	491.3
Mining	49.9	48.3	49.0	49.2	48.6	48.7	48.0	49.3	49.3	49.5	49.6	49.7	49.1
Bituminous Coal	43.0	41.7	42.5	42.8	42.1	42.0	41.2	42.5	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.4
Oil and Gas Extraction	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Contract Construction	18.1	16.9	17.9	19.8	21.7	22.7	23.1	24.3	24.5	24.9	22.9	21.2	21.5
Building Construction	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
Heavy Construction	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.2	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.1
Special Trade Contractors	8.6	8.2	8.7	9.5	10.1	10.1	10.5	11.3	11.2	12.4	11.0	10.1	10.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	39.2	38.7	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.7	40.1	35.9	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.1
Transportation	17.1	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.3	18.3	17.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9
Trade	123.7	121.1	122.9	125.0	126.6	126.9	127.4	127.4	127.5	126.7	129.2	131.2	126.3
Wholesale	29.8	28.3	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.8	30.0	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.7	30.1	29.7
Retail	93.9	91.8	93.5	95.5	97.0	97.2	97.4	97.8	97.7	96.9	99.5	101.2	96.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
General Merchandise Stores	18.4	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.0	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.7	18.8	20.3	17.6
Food Stores	18.3	18.0	18.1	18.4	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.3	18.8	18.8	18.6
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.2
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Eating and Drinking Places	23.0	23.0	24.0	25.5	25.9	26.2	26.2	26.3	26.2	25.5	25.9	25.7	25.3
Miscellaneous Retail	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21.8	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.0	22.1
Banking	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
Services	102.3	101.9	102.5	105.2	105.8	106.5	106.5	107.0	107.1	107.1	106.5	105.7	105.3
Business and Repair Service	12.9	12.5	12.7	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.4
Health Services	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.2	43.0	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.7	42.6	42.4	42.5
Government	125.4	124.7	125.3	124.6	126.2	125.6	131.9	133.2	126.2	129.3	130.7	131.6	127.9
Federal	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4
State	39.4	39.2	39.5	38.3	39.0	36.9	46.8	48.3	38.6	41.2	41.9	42.5	41.0
Hospitals	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Education	16.5	16.6	17.1	16.8	17.1	14.7	13.9	14.4	14.8	17.1	17.4	17.8	16.2
All Others	19.4	19.2	19.0	18.2	18.6	18.9	29.5	30.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.5	21.5
Local	70.9	70.4	70.6	71.0	71.8	73.1	69.5	69.3	72.1	72.8	73.5	73.7	71.5
Hospitals	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Education	45.9	45.6	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.6	40.7	40.9	45.2	46.7	47.3	47.5	45.2
All Others	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.9	20.6	21.6	22.9	22.6	21.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.6

March 1983 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 7

WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(In Thousands)

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1970							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
						1971							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.4	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
						1972							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	625.1	623.4	627.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.7	599.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
						1973							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	638.0	634.9	641.4	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	588.6	590.9	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	49.4	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
						1974							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
						1975							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
						1976							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.8	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.5	52.8	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
						1977							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
						1978							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
						1979							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6

continued...

Table 7

WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(In Thousands)
(Continued)

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	750.8	749.6	753.2	759.0	760.7	765.9	768.6	757.7	760.8	761.6	756.1	760.7	758.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	690.1	687.6	695.1	703.9	709.6	710.7	709.6	698.0	704.4	705.2	700.1	699.2	701.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	60.7	62.0	58.2	55.1	51.1	55.2	58.9	59.7	56.4	56.4	56.0	61.5	57.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.6
						1981							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	746.1	744.5	747.6	758.9	763.5	751.5	755.3	758.6	759.7	752.5	749.3	752.6	753.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	674.7	675.3	682.1	684.9	685.8	690.1	699.4	698.7	702.6	697.9	693.1	689.4	689.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	71.4	69.3	65.6	74.0	77.7	61.5	55.9	59.9	57.1	54.6	56.2	63.2	63.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.6	9.3	8.8	9.7	10.2	8.2	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.5
						1982							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	734.8	728.7	730.8	734.4	737.8	743.5	752.9	747.0	736.2	740.4	736.9	741.8	738.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	660.0	656.8	663.6	667.6	672.7	673.1	675.3	672.0	660.9	657.1	648.9	643.2	662.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	74.8	71.9	67.2	66.9	65.1	70.4	77.6	75.0	75.3	83.3	88.0	98.6	76.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.2	9.9	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.2	11.2	11.9	13.3	10.3
						1983							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	728.9	717.6	716.1	729.5	731.7	739.5	754.0	752.8	734.6	736.7	734.8	735.8	734.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	618.0	610.8	617.2	626.7	633.9	639.1	646.2	652.0	643.1	646.8	646.8	644.3	635.4
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	110.9	106.8	98.9	102.8	97.8	100.4	107.8	100.8	91.5	90.0	88.1	91.5	98.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.2	14.9	13.8	14.1	13.4	13.6	14.3	13.4	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.4	13.5

March 1983 benchmark.

Table 8

WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1983*

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Barbour	7,210	6,140	1,060	14.8
Berkeley	18,350	16,560	1,790	9.7
Boone	10,570	8,430	2,140	20.2
Braxton	4,190	3,420	780	18.5
Brooke	10,790	9,440	1,350	12.5
Cabell	38,460	33,570	4,890	12.7
Calhoun	2,710	2,160	550	20.4
Clay	3,250	2,470	780	24.0
Doddridge	2,790	2,480	310	11.2
Fayette	15,510	12,070	3,440	22.2
Gilmer	3,900	3,530	380	9.7
Grant	5,250	4,750	500	9.4
Greenbrier	16,430	14,290	2,140	13.0
Hampshire	5,930	5,280	650	10.9
Hancock	13,780	12,270	1,520	11.0
Hardy	4,960	4,570	390	7.9
Harrison	29,750	25,950	3,800	12.8
Jackson	8,130	6,480	1,660	20.3
Jefferson	11,400	10,730	670	5.9
Kanawha	100,650	90,830	9,820	9.8
Lewis	6,850	6,020	830	12.1
Lincoln	6,710	5,090	1,620	24.2
Logan	17,850	14,030	3,820	21.4
McDowell	12,390	8,780	3,610	29.1
Marion	23,980	21,010	2,970	12.4
Marshall	17,120	14,830	2,290	13.4
Mason	9,240	7,410	1,830	19.8
Mercer	29,450	25,330	4,120	14.0
Mineral	11,030	9,880	1,150	10.4
Mingo	11,000	8,810	2,200	20.0
Monongalia	29,570	27,340	2,230	7.6
Monroe	5,320	4,880	440	8.2
Morgan	4,470	4,080	390	8.7
Nicholas	9,310	6,770	2,540	27.3
Ohio	24,660	21,880	2,780	11.3
Pendleton	2,770	2,530	240	8.6
Pleasants	3,300	2,890	410	12.3
Pocahontas	3,960	3,410	550	13.9
Preston	12,580	11,100	1,480	11.7
Putnam	16,830	14,990	1,840	10.9
Raleigh	32,850	27,970	4,880	14.9
Randolph	12,510	10,750	1,770	14.1
Ritchie	3,380	2,880	490	14.5
Roane	5,110	4,060	1,050	20.6
Summers	4,310	3,530	780	18.1
Taylor	5,890	4,950	950	16.1
Tucker	3,660	3,140	510	14.1
Tyler	3,720	3,310	420	11.2
Upshur	12,180	10,860	1,320	10.8
Wayne	16,500	14,460	2,040	12.3
Webster	3,010	2,070	940	31.3
Wetzel	8,210	7,120	1,090	13.3
Wirt	2,220	1,870	340	15.5
Wood	39,870	35,620	4,250	10.7
Wyoming	8,590	6,380	2,210	25.7
West Virginia	734,300	635,400	98,900	13.5

*March 1983 benchmark.

Table 9-A

WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FISCAL YEARS 1971 - 1984 (To Date)

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1971	624.4	586.3	38.1	6.1
1972	634.5	591.7	42.8	6.7
1973	648.5	608.9	39.6	6.1
1974	660.7	623.4	37.3	5.6
1975	673.6	628.0	45.6	6.8
1976	689.5	642.7	46.8	6.8
1977	707.0	662.6	44.4	6.3
1978	730.6	689.0	41.6	5.7
1979	756.3	715.0	41.3	5.5
1980	761.1	712.6	48.5	6.4
1981	756.5	692.5	64.0	8.5
1982	744.8	681.2	63.6	8.5
1983	734.9	641.9	93.0	12.7
1984 (7/83-2/84)	738.3	642.9	95.4	12.9

*In thousands.

Table 9-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
ANNUAL AVERAGE, FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1983

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1981	649.4	592.5	56.9	8.8
1982	637.6	568.7	68.9	10.8
1983	633.6	544.6	89.0	14.0

*In thousands.

Table 10-A

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
FISCAL YEAR 1985 (PROJECTED)

Age	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	12.2	11.9	.3	8.7	8.5	.2	3.5	3.4	.1	28.6	28.5	33.3
18-19	26.0	25.4	.6	19.5	19.1	.4	6.5	6.3	.2	25.0	24.8	33.3
20-24	82.1	79.4	2.7	67.9	66.0	1.9	14.2	13.4	.8	17.2	16.8	29.6
25-34	220.9	212.6	8.3	199.1	191.9	7.2	21.8	20.7	1.1	9.8	9.7	15.2
35-44	178.5	172.5	6.0	164.3	159.0	5.3	14.2	13.5	.7	7.9	7.8	11.6
45-64	197.5	191.4	6.1	184.9	179.2	5.7	12.6	12.2	.4	6.3	6.3	6.5
65 and Over	20.2	19.7	.5	19.0	18.5	.5	1.2	1.2	(Z)	5.4	6.0	5.2
Total	737.5	712.9	24.6	663.4	642.2	21.2	74.0	70.7	3.3	10.0	9.9	13.4
					M A L E							
16-17	7.7	7.5	.2	5.4	5.2	.2	2.3	2.2	(Z)	29.8	29.3	33.3
18-19	14.4	14.1	.3	10.2	10.0	.2	4.2	4.1	.1	29.1	29.0	33.3
20-24	48.4	47.1	1.4	38.6	37.8	.9	9.8	9.3	.5	20.2	19.7	35.7
25-34	136.8	132.3	4.5	122.0	118.2	3.8	14.8	14.1	.7	10.8	10.6	15.5
35-44	108.6	105.4	3.2	99.6	96.7	2.9	9.0	8.7	.3	8.2	8.2	9.3
45-64	119.1	116.1	3.0	110.9	108.2	2.7	8.2	7.9	.3	6.8	6.8	10.0
65 and Over	11.2	10.9	.3	10.6	10.3	.3	.6	.6	(Z)	5.3	5.5	4.6
Total	446.3	433.4	12.9	397.3	386.4	11.0	48.9	47.0	1.9	10.9	10.8	14.7
					F E M A L E							
16-17	4.5	4.4	.1	3.3	3.3	(Z)	1.2	1.1	(Z)	26.6	25.0	33.3
18-19	11.6	11.3	.3	9.3	9.1	.2	2.3	2.1	.1	19.8	18.5	33.3
20-24	33.7	32.3	1.4	29.3	28.2	1.1	4.4	4.1	.3	13.0	12.6	21.4
25-34	84.1	80.3	3.8	77.1	73.7	3.4	7.0	6.6	.4	8.3	8.2	10.5
35-44	69.9	67.1	2.8	64.7	62.3	2.4	5.2	4.8	.4	7.4	7.1	14.2
45-64	78.4	75.3	3.1	74.0	71.0	3.0	4.4	4.3	.1	5.6	5.7	3.2
65 and Over	9.0	8.8	.2	8.4	8.2	.2	.6	.6	(Z)	6.6	6.8	6.0
Total	291.2	279.5	11.7	266.1	255.8	10.2	25.1	23.7	1.4	8.6	8.4	11.9

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
Z Less than 100.

Table 10-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
FISCAL YEAR 1985 (PROJECTED)

Age	Labor Force*			Employment*			Unemployment*			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	10.6	10.5	.1	7.6	7.5	.1	3.0	3.0	(Z)	28.3	28.6	(X)
18-19	22.7	22.4	.3	17.0	16.8	.2	5.7	5.6	.1	25.1	25.0	33.3
20-24	70.1	68.3	1.8	57.8	56.6	1.2	12.3	11.7	.6	17.5	17.1	33.3
25-34	190.5	184.6	5.9	171.2	166.1	5.1	19.3	18.5	.8	10.1	10.0	13.6
35-44	154.6	150.1	4.5	142.2	138.2	4.0	12.4	11.9	.5	8.0	7.9	11.1
45-64	168.6	163.9	4.7	157.4	153.1	4.3	11.2	10.8	.4	6.6	6.6	8.5
65 and Over	17.2	16.9	.3	16.2	15.9	.3	1.0	1.0	(Z)	5.8	5.9	(X)
Total	634.3	616.7	17.6	569.5	554.2	15.3	64.9	62.5	2.3	10.2	10.1	13.1
					M A L E							
16-17	6.8	6.7	(Z)	4.8	4.7	.05	2.0	2.0	(Z)	29.4	29.9	(X)
18-19	12.8	12.6	.15	9.1	8.9	.15	3.7	3.7	(Z)	28.9	29.4	(X)
20-24	41.7	40.8	.9	33.2	32.7	.5	8.5	8.1	.4	20.4	19.9	44.4
25-34	119.1	115.8	3.3	106.1	103.3	2.8	13.0	12.5	.5	10.9	10.8	15.2
35-44	94.9	92.5	2.4	87.2	85.0	2.2	7.7	7.5	.2	8.1	8.1	8.3
45-64	102.7	100.4	2.3	95.6	93.6	2.0	7.1	6.8	.3	6.9	6.8	13.0
65 and Over	9.6	9.4	.2	9.1	8.9	.2	.5	.5	(Z)	5.2	5.3	(X)
Total	387.5	378.2	9.3	345.1	337.1	7.9	42.5	41.1	1.4	11.0	10.9	15.1
					F E M A L E							
16-17	3.8	3.8	(Z)	2.8	2.8	(Z)	1.0	1.0	(Z)	26.3	26.3	(X)
18-19	9.9	9.8	.15	8.0	7.9	.15	1.9	1.9	(Z)	19.2	19.4	(X)
20-24	28.4	27.5	.9	24.6	23.9	.7	3.8	3.6	.2	13.4	13.1	22.2
25-34	71.4	68.8	2.6	65.1	62.8	2.3	6.3	6.0	.3	8.8	8.7	11.5
35-44	59.7	57.6	2.1	55.0	53.2	1.8	4.7	4.4	.3	7.8	7.6	14.3
45-64	65.9	63.5	2.4	61.8	59.5	2.3	4.1	4.0	.1	6.2	6.3	4.2
65 and Over	7.6	7.5	.1	7.1	7.0	.1	.5	.5	(Z)	6.6	6.7	(X)
Total	246.8	238.5	8.3	224.5	217.1	7.4	22.3	21.4	.9	9.0	9.0	10.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. X Not applicable. Z Less than 100. *In thousands.

Table 11

WEST VIRGINIA
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, WEEKS OF DURATION, SEX, AND AGE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1983 AND 1982

Category	1983	1982	Change		Percent Distribution	
			Number	Percent	1983	1982
INDUSTRY						
Total	41,723	41,079	+ 644	+ 1.6	100.0	100.0
Mining	11,927	9,138	+2,789	+30.5	28.6	22.3
Construction	6,793	6,874	- 81	- 1.2	16.3	16.7
Manufacturing	8,372	12,324	-3,952	-32.1	20.0	30.0
Durable Goods	5,775	9,919	-4,144	-41.8	(X)	(X)
Nondurable Goods	2,597	2,405	+ 192	+ 8.0	(X)	(X)
Trade	4,882	4,514	+ 368	+ 8.2	11.7	11.0
All Other	9,749	8,229	+1,520	+18.5	23.4	20.0
WEEKS OF DURATION						
Total	41,723	41,079	+ 644	+ 1.6	100.0	100.0
1 - 2	8,154	9,817	-1,663	-16.9	19.6	23.9
3 - 4	4,564	5,052	- 488	- 9.7	10.9	12.3
4 - 14	15,178	15,862	- 684	- 4.3	36.4	38.6
15 and Over	13,827	10,348	+3,479	+33.6	33.1	25.2
SEX						
Total	41,723	41,079	+ 644	+ 1.5	100.0	100.0
Male	33,761	33,228	+ 533	+ 1.6	80.9	80.9
Female	7,962	7,851	+ 111	+ 1.4	19.1	19.1
AGE						
Total	41,723	41,079	+ 644	+ 1.5	100.0	100.0
Under 45	31,301	31,297	+ 4	--	75.0	76.2
45 and Over	10,422	9,782	+ 640	+ 6.5	25.0	23.8
MALE BY AGE						
Total	33,761	33,228	+ 533	+ 1.6	100.0	100.0
Under 45	25,709	25,693	+ 16	+ .6	76.2	77.3
45 and Over	8,052	7,535	+ 517	+ 6.9	23.8	22.7
FEMALE BY AGE						
Total	7,962	7,851	+ 111	+ 1.4	100.0	100.0
Under 45	5,592	5,604	- 12	- .2	70.2	71.4
45 and Over	2,370	2,247	+ 123	+ 5.5	29.8	28.6

Note: Data are for intrastate claimants and based on mid-month periods.
X Not applicable.
-- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 12

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HISTORICAL GROWTH PERSPECTIVE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1970 AND 1983

Industry	1970*	1983*	Absolute Change*	Percent Change
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	516.5	581.1	+64.6	+12.5
Manufacturing	126.5	89.8	-36.7	-29.0
Durable Goods	75.9	47.5	-28.4	-37.4
Lumber and Furniture	7.4	5.7	- 1.7	-23.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass	19.2	10.5	- 8.7	-45.3
Primary Metals	25.4	14.3	-11.1	-43.7
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	5.4	- 2.1	-28.0
Machinery, except Electrical	5.4	5.2	- .2	- 3.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	4.9	3.5	- 1.4	-28.6
Other Durable Goods	6.0	2.8	- 3.2	-53.3
Nondurable Goods	50.7	42.3	- 8.4	-16.6
Food and Kindred Products	6.8	4.9	- 1.9	-27.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.9	4.2	- 2.7	-39.1
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.4	+ .1	+ 2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	27.0	21.6	- 5.4	-20.0
Other Nondurable Goods	5.6	2.2	- 3.4	-60.7
Nonmanufacturing	390.0	491.3	+101.3	+26.0
Mining	49.9	49.1	- .8	- 1.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	45.3	42.4	- 2.9	- 6.4
Contract Construction	28.6	21.5	- 7.1	-24.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	41.5	39.1	- 2.4	- 5.8
Transportation	21.7	17.7	- .4	-18.4
Trade	91.6	126.3	+34.7	+37.9
Wholesale	23.5	29.7	+ 6.2	+26.4
Retail	68.1	96.6	+28.5	+41.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	15.7	22.1	+ 6.4	+40.8
Services	66.8	105.3	+38.5	+57.6
Government	95.9	127.9	+32.0	+33.4
Federal	13.7	15.4	+ 1.7	+12.4
State and Local	82.2	112.5	+30.3	+36.9

*In thousands.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 13

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA MSAs
ANNUAL AVERAGES, CALENDAR YEAR 1983 a/

Industry	United States		State of West Virginia		Hunt.-Ash.-Iron. MSA		Charleston MSA		Park.-Mar. MSA		Wheel.-Bridge. MSA	
	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	111,550.3	(NA)	742.9	(NA)	114.2	(NA)	118.0	(NA)	70.0	(NA)	76.2	(NA)
Total Employment	100,833.6	(NA)	643.2	(NA)	101.1	(NA)	106.3	(NA)	63.0	(NA)	67.6	(NA)
Total Unemployment	10,716.7	(NA)	99.6	(NA)	13.1	(NA)	11.7	(NA)	7.0	(NA)	8.6	(NA)
Unemployment Rate(%)	9.6	(NA)	13.4	(NA)	11.5	(NA)	9.9	(NA)	9.9	(NA)	11.3	(NA)
Total Nonag. Wage and Salary Emp. (Jobs)	89,986.0	100.0	588.3	100.0	93.6	100.0	104.3	100.0	55.8	100.0	58.6	100.0
Mining	1,021.0	1.1	50.9	8.7	1.0	1.1	4.5	4.3	1.2	2.2	3.2	5.5
Bituminous Coal	177.0	0.2	44.2	7.5	--	--	3.7	3.5	--	--	3.1	5.3
Contract Construction	3,949.0	4.4	26.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.8	3.2	5.7	2.4	4.1
Manufacturing	18,678.0	20.8	92.1	15.7	19.4	20.7	14.3	13.7	15.0	26.9	8.4	14.3
Durable Goods	10,931.0	12.1	49.1	8.3	12.0	12.8	2.1	2.0	7.3	13.1	3.9	6.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass	575.0	0.6	11.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	--	--	2.1	3.8	--	--
Primary and Fabricated Metals	2,235.0	2.5	20.5	3.5	7.3	7.8	1.3	1.2	3.3	5.9	2.0	3.4
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	5,916.8	6.6	10.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	--	--	--	--	1.3	2.2
Other Durable Goods	382.0	0.4	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.9	3.4	0.6	1.0
Nondurable Goods	7,747.0	8.6	43.0	7.3	7.3	7.8	12.2	11.7	7.7	13.8	4.6	7.8
Chemicals	1,058.0	1.2	21.9	3.7	1.0	1.1	10.6	10.2	5.6	10.0	2.6	4.4
Apparel	1,169.0	1.3	4.3	0.7	1.1	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Nondurable Goods	--	--	4.9	0.8	5.2	5.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	4,943.0	5.5	38.6	6.6	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.1	2.2	3.9	3.5	6.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	20,508.0	22.8	128.3	21.8	23.2	24.8	25.6	24.5	12.6	22.6	14.5	24.7
Wholesale Trade	5,231.0	5.8	30.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	7.9	7.6	2.4	4.3	2.8	4.8
Retail Trade	15,276.0	17.0	97.4	16.6	18.0	19.2	17.7	17.0	10.2	18.3	11.7	20.0
General Merchandise Stores	2,832.0	3.1	18.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.0	3.6	2.4	4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,456.0	6.1	21.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.9	4.7	2.0	3.6	2.8	4.8
Services	19,685.0	21.9	102.1	17.4	15.4	16.5	21.2	20.3	10.4	18.6	14.4	24.6
Health Services	7,873.0	8.7	40.7	6.9	6.1	6.5	8.9	8.5	3.6	6.5	7.5	12.8
Government	15,747.0	17.5	128.2	21.8	18.6	19.9	20.5	19.7	9.2	16.5	9.3	15.8
Federal	2,753.0	3.1	15.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	3.0	0.6	1.0
State	(NA)	(NA)	39.9	6.8	4.6	4.9	9.9	9.5	1.2	2.2	2.0	3.4
Local	(NA)	(NA)	72.9	12.4	11.4	12.2	9.1	8.7	6.2	11.1	6.7	11.4

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
— Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
* In thousands.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSA data based on March 1982 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 14

FEDERAL POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
FISCAL YEAR 1984

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for All States except Alaska and Hawaii	
1	$ 4,980
2	6,720
3	8,460
4	10,200
5	11,940
6	13,680
7	15,420
8	17,160

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional member.

Note: The figures above also apply to the District of Columbia.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Alaska	
1	$ 6,240
2	8,410
3	10,580
4	12,750
5	14,920
6	17,090
7	19,260
8	21,430

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,170 for each additional member.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Hawaii	
1	$ 5,730
2	7,730
3	9,730
4	11,730
5	13,730
6	15,730
7	17,730
8	19,730

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,000 for each additional member.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.
Revised April 1984.

Table 15

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKER HOURS AND EARNINGS (CURRENT DOLLARS)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1982 AND 1983

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Hours		Weekly Earnings	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
Manufacturing	$ 9.40	$ 9.74	38.8	39.6	$364.72	$385.70
Durable Goods	9.82	9.95	38.5	39.8	378.07	396.01
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.32	8.81	38.5	39.6	320.32	348.88
Primary Metals	14.05	13.93	37.7	38.9	529.69	541.88
Fabricated Metal Products	8.44	8.67	39.1	41.0	330.00	355.47
Machinery, except Electrical	8.96	9.49	39.2	38.9	351.23	369.16
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	9.36	9.66	41.1	43.4	384.70	419.24
Nondurable Goods	8.78	9.44	39.1	39.5	343.30	372.88
Food and Kindred Products	6.42	6.84	41.2	40.8	264.50	279.07
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.39	5.68	33.5	33.8	180.57	191.98
Printing and Publishing	7.56	8.15	35.9	37.0	271.40	301.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	11.58	12.48	42.2	42.7	488.68	532.90
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	5.56	5.76	37.4	37.8	207.94	217.73
Bituminous Mining	13.24	14.32	39.7	40.9	525.63	585.69
Construction	13.27	13.78	36.7	35.7	487.01	491.95
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	9.72	10.38	43.0	41.9	417.96	434.92
Trade, Wholesale	(NA)	8.35	(NA)	40.6	336.16	339.01
General Merchandise Stores	(NA)	5.09	(NA)	29.5	142.52	150.16
Banking	(NA)	5.56	(NA)	36.9	190.81	205.16
Health Services	(NA)	6.78	(NA)	36.2	(NA)	245.44

NA Not available.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1982 AND 1983

Industry	Average Earnings				Percent Change	
	Hourly		Weekly			
	1982	1983	1982	1983	Hourly	Weekly
Manufacturing	$3.25	$3.26	$126.16	$129.26	+ .3	+2.5
Durable Goods	3.40	3.33	130.78	132.71	-2.1	+1.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.88	2.95	110.80	116.91	+5.3	+5.5
Primary Metals	4.86	4.67	183.22	181.59	-2.7	- .8
Fabricated Metal Products	2.92	2.91	114.15	119.12	- .3	+4.3
Machinery, except Electrical	3.10	3.18	121.49	123.71	+2.5	+1.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	3.24	3.24	133.07	140.49	0	+5.6
Nondurable Goods	3.04	3.16	118.75	124.95	+3.9	+5.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.22	2.29	91.49	93.52	+3.2	+2.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.86	1.90	62.46	64.33	+2.2	+3.0
Printing and Publishing	2.61	2.73	93.88	101.05	+4.6	+7.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.01	4.18	169.03	178.58	+4.2	+5.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	1.92	1.93	71.93	72.96	+ .5	+1.4
Bituminous Mining	4.58	4.80	181.82	196.27	+4.8	+7.9
Construction	4.59	4.62	168.46	164.86	+ .7	-2.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3.36	3.48	144.57	145.75	+3.6	+ .8
Trade, Wholesale	(NA)	2.80	116.28	113.50	(NA)	-2.4
General Merchandise Stores	(NA)	1.71	49.30	50.32	(NA)	+2.1
Banking	(NA)	1.86	66.02	68.75	(NA)	+4.1
Health Services	(NA)	2.27	(NA)	82.25	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 17

WEST VIRGINIA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
OCTOBER 1983

County	Total	Ages 16 to 21	Age 22 And Over	Ages 16 to 21 as % of Age 16 and Over	Ages 16 to 21 as % of Age 22 and Over
Barbour	4,601	586	2,603	18.4	22.5
Berkeley	8,835	1,015	4,798	17.5	21.2
Boone	7,273	835	4,065	7.8	20.5
Braxton	4,914	472	3,032	13.5	15.6
Brooke	4,944	467	2,777	6.9	16.8
Cabell	20,862	2,716	12,305	18.1	22.1
Calhoun	2,889	249	1,766	12.4	14.1
Clay	4,822	556	2,617	17.5	21.2
Doddridge	2,351	256	1,357	15.9	18.9
Fayette	15,858	1,906	8,623	18.1	22.1
Gilmer	2,681	354	1,634	17.8	21.7
Grant	3,257	408	1,866	17.9	21.9
Greenbrier	8,564	912	5,481	14.3	16.6
Hampshire	3,501	348	2,159	13.9	16.1
Hancock	5,355	553	3,226	14.6	17.1
Hardy	2,841	313	1,815	14.7	17.2
Harrison	15,893	1,407	9,678	12.7	14.5
Jackson	4,944	556	3,077	15.3	18.1
Jefferson	5,634	896	2,894	23.6	31.0
Kanawha	38,430	4,131	23,354	15.0	17.7
Lewis	4,463	483	2,662	15.4	18.1
Lincoln	8,469	1,057	4,598	18.7	23.0
Logan	14,139	1,646	7,510	18.0	21.9
McDowell	18,187	2,305	9,307	19.9	24.8
Marion	13,154	1,728	7,660	18.4	22.6
Marshall	6,833	787	4,116	16.1	19.1
Mason	5,237	510	3,093	14.2	16.5
Mercer	16,779	1,987	9,551	17.2	20.8
Mineral	5,934	679	3,308	17.0	20.5
Mingo	13,401	1,647	6,916	19.2	23.8
Monongalia	15,429	4,683	8,177	36.4	57.3
Monroe	3,673	354	2,191	13.9	16.2
Morgan	2,349	190	1,470	11.4	12.9
Nicholas	7,244	737	4,151	15.1	17.8
Ohio	10,502	1,010	6,748	13.0	15.0
Pendleton	2,257	213	1,345	13.7	15.8
Pleasants	1,567	179	839	17.6	21.3
Pocahontas	1,983	158	1,338	10.6	11.8
Preston	7,940	822	4,536	15.3	18.1
Putnam	5,983	599	3,726	13.8	16.1
Raleigh	18,710	1,882	11,046	14.6	17.0
Randolph	6,938	762	4,130	15.6	18.5
Ritchie	2,892	256	1,720	13.0	14.9
Roane	4,202	452	2,574	14.9	17.6
Summers	5,066	536	2,992	15.2	17.9
Taylor	3,622	334	2,122	13.6	15.7
Tucker	2,186	213	1,332	13.8	16.0
Tyler	2,229	206	1,372	13.1	15.0
Upshur	5,345	768	3,007	20.3	25.5
Wayne	13,111	1,431	7,345	16.3	19.5
Webster	5,340	495	2,936	14.4	16.9
Wetzel	4,074	469	2,532	15.6	18.5
Wirt	1,618	181	975	15.7	18.6
Wood	16,102	1,680	9,248	15.4	18.2
Wyoming	10,118	1,327	5,329	19.9	24.9
West Virginia	435,525	51,702	251,029	17.1	20.6

Based on 1980 Census data and October 1983 Welfare Statistics.

Table 18-A

WEST VIRGINIA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE
WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants	Openings: Total Job Openings Received	Openings: Filled	Openings: Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Active Applicants to Job Openings
---	Total, All Categories	39,438	19,374	13,464	69.5	2.1
0-1	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	2,933	921	507	55.0	3.2
2	Clerical and Sales	5,733	3,965	2,341	59.0	1.4
200-249	Clerical	4,549	2,320	1,383	59.6	2.0
250-299	Sales	1,184	1,645	958	58.2	.7
3	Service	2,564	3,557	2,462	69.2	.7
300-309	Domestic Service	95	711	597	84.0	.1
310-389	Other Service	2,469	2,846	1,865	65.5	.9
4	Farm, Fishery, & Forestry	174	161	96	59.6	1.1
5	Processing	1,995	104	39	37.5	19.2
6	Machine Trades	4,013	273	100	36.6	14.7
7	Benchwork	1,228	391	176	45.0	3.1
8	Structural Work	8,517	2,349	1,318	56.1	3.6
9	Miscellaneous	12,281	7,651	6,421	83.9	1.6
900-919	Motor Freight	2,858	245	155	63.3	11.7
920-929	Package & Material Handling	2,310	7,324	6,231	85.1	31.5
930-979	Other Miscellaneous	7,113	82	35	42.7	86.7

Source: ESARS Table 96, Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation.

Table 18-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE
WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants	Total Job Openings Received	Openings		Active Applicants to Job Openings
				Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	
---	Total, All Categories	27,991	16,810	11,592	69.0	1.7
0-1	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	1,724	621	240	38.6	2.8
2	Clerical and Sales	3,770	3,181	1,927	60.6	1.2
200-249	Clerical	2,967	2,083	1,254	60.2	1.4
250-299	Sales	803	1,098	673	61.3	.7
3	Service	1,553	3,058	2,147	70.2	.5
300-309	Domestic Service	64	676	562	83.1	.1
310-389	Other Service	1,489	2,382	1,585	66.5	.6
4	Farm, Fishery, & Forestry	109	159	92	57.9	.7
5	Processing	1,701	102	38	37.3	16.7
6	Machine Trades	3,078	269	97	36.1	11.4
7	Benchwork	998	384	172	44.8	2.6
8	Structural Work	5,827	2,235	1,147	51.3	2.6
9	Miscellaneous	9,231	6,801	5,732	84.3	1.4
900-919	Motor Freight	1,955	207	123	59.4	9.4
920-929	Package & Material Handling	1,786	6,516	5,577	85.6	.3
930-979	Other Miscellaneous	5,490	78	32	41.0	70.4

Source: ESARS Table 96, Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation.

Table 19-A

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 50 or More Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
FISCAL YEAR 1983

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
201.362-030	Secretary	123
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	103
205.367-054	Survey Worker	196
209.562-010	Clerk, General	302
211.462-010	Cashier	106
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	88
261.357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel	84
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	530
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	191
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	90
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	54
301.474-010	House Worker, General	84
309.677-010	Companion	173
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	316
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	243
313.361-014	Cook	346
313.361-022	Cook, Short-Order	140
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	122
372.667-034	Guard, Security	158
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	51
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	95
860.381-022	Carpenter	104
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	250
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	1,194
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	127
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	58
929.687-030	Material Handler	6,702

Table 19-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 50 or More Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
FISCAL YEAR 1983

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
201.362-030	Secretary	123
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	103
205.367-054	Survey Worker	143
209.562-010	Clerk, General	302
211.462-010	Cashier	58
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	88
261.357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel	59
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	56
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	191
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	90
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	54
301.474-010	House Worker, General	84
309.677-010	Companion	173
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	316
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	190
313.361-014	Cook	164
313.361-022	Cook, Short-Order	93
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	122
372.667-034	Guard, Security	120
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	51
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	95
860.381-022	Carpenter	104
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	213
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	1,114
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	99
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	58
929.687-030	Material Handler	6,171

TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through arrangements with the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

Active Application The full or partial application of a person who has asked the local Job Service office for aid in finding a job through the Department of Employment Security job placement or employability development services.

All Other Employment Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers.

Applicant--ES A person who has asked the Department of Employment Security for aid in finding a job and who has provided this agency with a list of personal characteristics as an aid toward this effort. Sample registrants are:

Job-Ready Applicant An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

Summer Youth Applicant A student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application and who is applying for a job only for the summer.

Application--ES The act by which an applicant informs a Job Service interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service.

Benchmark Statistics The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area derived either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year.

Civilian Labor Force (CLF) All persons 16 years of age and over (excluding members of the armed forces and inmates of institutions), residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) This training act was phased out and replaced as of September 30, 1983. (See JTPA)

Covered Employment Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.) A comprehensive reference work classified in homogeneous occupational groups and concisely defined in non-technical language. The publication contains definitions of United States job titles, number codes, and worker function data.

Durable Goods Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: ordnance; lumber and wood; furniture; stone, clay and glass; primary and fabricated metals; electrical and nonelectrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing. (See Nondurable Goods)

Economically Disadvantaged--JTPA A person who is:

A. A member of a family that receives public assistance, or
B. a member of a family whose income during the previous six months, on an annualized basis, was such that:

    1. the family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied for such assistance, or
    2. it does not exceed the poverty level, or
    3. it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, or

C. a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made, or
D. a client of a sheltered workshop, or
E. a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed, or
F. institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution, or
G. a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

Economically Disadvantaged--ES A person who: (1) is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments under federal, state, or local welfare programs, or (2) is a member of a family that has a total family income relative to family size which does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or (3) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made.

Eligibility for Federal Procurement Preference Under Public Law 95-89 and Executive Orders 10582 and 12073, qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer or firm can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside award if he/she agrees to perform a substantial proportion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. State Employment Security Agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and programs in labor surplus areas.

Employability Development Services--ES Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment.

Employed An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment.

Employment, Establishment-Based Employment computed by place-of-work within a specific geographic area, including dual jobholders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment, Resident-Based Employment computed by place-of-residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual jobholders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with the Job Service office for job placement or employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with this agency.

Entry Level Occupational (X) Code (See Occupational Classification)

Head of Household--ES, JTPA A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household.

Head of Household, Food Stamp (FS) The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp Program.

Industrial Classification A system used to assign code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities in order that data reported by them may be grouped by industries and combinations of industries for purposes of measurement, analysis and publication. The system used by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), 1972 edition.

Industry Code The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments by the standard industrial classification system.

Industry Description The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in the industrial classification system.

Industry Title The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in the industrial classification system.

Insured Unemployment Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the State Employment Security program, the unemployment compensation for federal employees program, the unemployment compensation for veterans program, or the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Insured Work (See Covered Employment)

Insured Worker An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Job Order--ES A single request by an employer directed to a Job Service office for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also, the record of such request.

Job Opening--ES A single job opening for which the Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. A sample opening is:

> Mandatory Job Opening It is required that job openings be listed with the Federal/State Employment Service system by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. These include openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of the Vietnam Era in jobs in all categories which are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than 3 days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) (Provisional) This Act replaced CETA (effective October 1, 1983) and provides a new program and delivery system to train economically disadvantaged persons and others for permanent, private sector employment.

Sample JTPA Programs:

GEEP	-	Governor's Emergency Employment Program
GSJP	-	Governor's Summer Jobs Program
ITP	-	Institutional Training Program
OIC	-	Opportunities Industrial Centers
OJT	-	On-The-Job-Training
OTP	-	Occupational Training Program
SEP	-	Student Employment Program

Labor-Management Dispute (LMD) Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week of the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute.

Labor Market Area A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--ES, JTPA That body of information generated from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand and supply relationships define the content of LMI to include population, its growth and characteristics; trends in industrial and occupational structure; technological developments; shifts in consumer demands; unionization and trade disputes; recruitment practices; wage levels; conditions of employment; and training opportunities.

Mandatory Job Openings (See Job Opening--ES)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment A count of filled jobs by place-of-work for all full- and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave but excluding those involved in LMDs) who work in, or receive compensation from, nonagricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month.

Nondurable Goods Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--under three years. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. (See Durable Goods)

Occupation The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker. (See Occupational Classification)

Occupational Classification (a) An identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; (b) The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order; (c) The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.).

Additional Occupational Classification The occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his primary occupational classification.

> Entry Occupational Classification (X) Code An occupational title or code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation. Classification is made instead on the basis of potential qualifications (aptitudes, interests, or personality).
>
> Primary Occupational Classification This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment.

Occupational Code A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

Order (See Job Order--ES)

Placement The employment of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or an interview, providing that the Job Service office completed the placement procedure.

Poverty Level--ES, JTPA The annual income threshhold below which families are considered to live in poverty as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Referral to a Job

Referral of an Individual The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. (See Placement)

Mass Referral Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis.

Referral to Supportive Services Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the State Employment Security system. Supportive services for WIN registrants are arranged and certified through the Department of Human Services.

Seasonal Factors The fluctuations resulting from weather conditions, holidays, the start or end of vacation seasons, etc.

Seasonally Adjusted Data adjusted to account for historically compiled seasonal trends and patterns.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (See Industrial Classification)

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) A Census Bureau term designating a given metropolitan area which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. For area titles, definitions and codes, see FIPS-PUB No. 8-4.

Total Unemployment Rate This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) (Trade Act of 1974) A federal program designed to assist employees in industries which have been adversely affected by imports.

Unemployed Not working, or without a continuing job attachment, but actively seeking employment.

Total Unemployed (Not a Type of Claim) An estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment compensation and those persons entering or re-entering the labor force.

Unemployment Compensation (UC) A state program which provides benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment) and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations adversely affecting their employment status through no fault of their own.

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employers of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Human Services
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education

WHEN YOU NEED WORKERS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Bluefield	208 North Street	327-7155	Parkersburg	512 Juliana Street	485-5566
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Summersville	521 Main Street	872-2950
Fairmont	213 Jackson Street	363-5550	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090
Morgantown	114 S High Street	292-7333			

Ashland, KY	1844 Carter Avenue	324-7151	Ironton, OH	706 Park Avenue	532-8082
Bridgeport, OH	853 National Road	635-9150	Marietta, OH	217 Third Street	374-7167

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State of West Virginia

and West Virginia, less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area

for FY86

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

west virginia department of employment security

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Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

prepared by
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Charleston 25305

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A N N U A L P L A N N I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
AND
WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

Fiscal Year 1986

LER-LMI 121

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Affiliated with the U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The state will continue to experience extremely high unemployment rates. Economic recovery will be tentative and weak. The state will continue to lose population.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was impeded both in the public and private sectors.

B. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks

The economic conditions which afflicted the state during fiscal years 1983 and 1984 have abated to a small degree in the first half of fiscal 1985. This trend is expected to continue through the remainder of fiscal 1985 and during fiscal 1986, contingent on the continued national recovery which is expected to maintain moderate growth through the period. It should be noted that the projected 3.0 to 3.5 percent real growth in the national economy can be equated with stable industrial output, providing no room for growth in this sector. Consequently, West Virginia is slated to miss out on any significant gains on the national front.

Average nonagricultural employment did grow in 1984; however, its 2.1 percent total increase did not meet the period's projection of 3 percent. Continued employment growth for fiscal 1986 in West Virginia is expected to be restrained and tentative. It is projected that nonagricultural wage and salary employment will continue to grow, but by less than a 2 percent annual rate, while the labor force will expand only marginally and the unemployment rate will decline somewhat but remain high. West Virginia may well maintain the dubious distinction of having the highest unemployment rate in the nation.

The manufacturing sector is expected to remain at or near its 1984 level with no significant improvements in employment patterns. Some continued growth is expected in a few industries, but losers are expected to nearly absorb gainers, leaving manufacturing only a small net gain. Lumber and furniture has potential to continue its 1984 growth but at a smaller rate. Improvements in construction and mining could impact favorably on this sector with increased need for construction materials and mine posts. Primary metals is projected to continue its recovery but at a rate much lower than in 1984, and will remain far below its pre-recession employment levels. Some elements of this group may bear close watching as even one plant closing will have a major impact on the overall employment level. Durable goods overall is expected to show less-than-spectacular growth of only about 2 percent, providing about 1,000 jobs over the 1984 level.

The nondurable goods sector is expected to barely break even, with overall growth of only about 100. Minor increases in food, apparel and printing will be offset by the continued slide in the chemicals sector. The strong dollar continues to mar West Virginia's market share of the chemical industry, both domestic and export. At the moment, the Bhopal, India, disaster has the entire industry on pins and needles. It is hard to say at this time what impact this tragedy may have on chemical employment in West Virginia. Plastics should continue some growth and may absorb part of the container business shifted from glass. Printing and publishing, while a small sector, has shown post-recessionary strength and is projected to continue this trend in fiscal year 1986.

Nonmanufacturing, West Virginia's largest employment sector, will provide the most promise during the period. The mining industry is projected to show an increase of about 1,700 over its average 1984 levels. It should be noted that this involves a considerable recovery from current levels since, as a consequence of widespread layoffs due to large stockpiles accumulated prior to an anticipated strike that did not occur, coal mining employment in December 1984 was 6,800 below the 1984 annual average. These should trickle back into the industry as stockpiles are reduced and new orders issued. The projection of 43,000 coal mining jobs is simply a return to the level which prevailed in early 1984. The West Virginia Coal Association expects this process to begin in the second quarter of 1985 and to continue throughout the period.

This trend will as well influence employment in the services sector later in the year. The construction industry is projected to gain about 1,000 jobs, but remain at what is historically a very low level since many major highway construction jobs are nearing completion. Contracts are being let for the turnpike tunnel bypass and other smaller sections remaining. No major highway construction is planned. Downtown office building construction projects around the state recently have raised available space levels although additional projects continue to be newsworthy. Mall construction has probably reached its peak and will provide fewer new jobs in the future. The bright spot in construction is the possibility of increased housing starts if interest rates continue to decline.

Transportation is projected to grow slightly from its 1984 employment level. Mining growth will help this sector, although some elements in the trucking industry have a volatile nature and are unpredictable. Trade is the brightest growth sector in that employment growth is likely to be close to that which occurred in calendar year 1984, providing 5,400 new jobs between calendar year 1984 and fiscal year 1986. Areas most likely to continue this pattern include department stores, food stores and restaurants. The finance sector showed significant improvement in 1984 and is expected to continue this trend throughout fiscal 1986, although not as vigorously, with 700 new openings. The services sector should continue its significant growth by providing 2,700 jobs. Overall growth in some sectors of the services industry is expected to be less spectacular than in the past. Employment expansion in the health industry, which until recently provided most of the increases in services employment, has virtually ceased. However, other services industries should continue to expand, especially recreational and business services which include temporary help agencies and has been a major growth area recently. Overall government employment levels are projected to remain constant, but numerous contingencies should be noted in this area. The Governor's Emergency Employment Program carried about 4,300 jobs last year, and current hard data on its participation and exhaustion rates are unavailable. Further, the status of federal revenue-sharing funds may have a significant impact on local government units throughout the state. Also, current rhetoric on student subsidies may evolve into changes in student-worker employment at state colleges.

The net effect is a projection for some growth, but at half the rate of projections for the national economy. An annualized increase in average employment of about 1.5 percent is forecast for the state, or around 2.2 percent net growth from calendar year 1984 to fiscal year 1986. These projections are based on the assumption that the national economy will achieve its projected 3.0 to 3.5 percent annual growth rate.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

It is estimated that the state has lost one percent of its 1980 census population. Much of this decline can be attributed to the economic travail which has persisted since the start of the decade. This is indicated by the slippage in the labor force of over 20,000 during the calendar years' 1980 - 1984 period. The most significant losses were for males, both white and nonwhite, in the 20-35 age group. Closings and layoffs in the primary industries of mining, manufacturing, transportation, and construction were responsible. This group constituted a significant portion of employment in the primary industries. It includes the most mobile segments of those who are able to seek greener pastures and who tend to have the least seniority.

III. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Although calendar year 1984's annual average unemployment rate of 11.0

percent was somewhat better than 1983's, it was still higher than at any time during the previous 20 years. High levels of unemployment remained throughout the year; however, a slow but steady decline was maintained until the last quarter when seasonal pressures pushed the rate back up slightly. The early months of calendar year 1985 have reflected the seasonal pressure of a harsh winter.

A. Projected Unemployment for Fiscal 1986

Average annual unemployment for fiscal year 1986 is projected to be 66,500, or 9.1 percent of the labor force. Male workers and all workers 16-34 years of age bear a disproportionately greater share of unemployment. The industrial pattern of large employment declines in manufacturing, construction and mining, which created high levels of unemployment among males in the past two years, has abated only somewhat and is expected to moderate slowly through fiscal year 1986. High rates among miners at this time should abate during fiscal year as mid-contract employment equilibrium levels are approached. High rates among youth are reflective of the traditional problems of the labor force entrant.

B. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Total insured unemployment in calendar year 1984 averaged 25,080, a sizable decrease from the 41,723 average in 1983. The continued disparity with the greater levels of total unemployment illustrates the high number of benefit exhaustees who have dropped from the system. This phenomenon has spread over a wider range of industries than transpired in past years. The great reduction in those unemployed 15 or more weeks is difficult to analyze as no empirical data exist on this group. However, the majority are likely to be benefit exhaustees, reinforcing the premise that there exists a significant group of those who have dropped from the system. The message Table 11 provides is that while insured unemployment rates are materially reduced, many of these people are still without jobs, an issue which needs to be addressed throughout the state.

IV. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

Public Law 97-300 provides for a job training program and for other purposes. The Law has as its concept a partnership between local elected officials and the local employer community who plan for, administer, and evaluate programs. The systems' management functions are carried out at the state level. This close involvement of the local employer community is designed to increase the relevance of skills taught and the quality of skill levels achieved, thus improving the placement and retention of trainees in unsubsidized jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act gives state governors the responsibility for designating the sub-state service delivery areas (SDAs) which are both planning districts and actual service areas. These areas embrace the whole of West Virginia. The JTPA contains guidelines and procedures by which these areas are designated and its programs are to be administered.

A free informational packet containing additional JTPA data is available upon request to the address on the inside front of this publication.

West Virginia's service delivery areas include:

1. West Virginia, less Kanawha County
2. Kanawha County

Table 1

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE,
SEX, AND RACE
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1986			
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1986	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,949,644	1,924,000	895,770	952,570	35,580	40,130
0-4	145,583	130,550	63,530	60,260	3,420	3,340
5-9	152,802	144,350	71,210	66,860	3,310	2,970
10-14	157,489	153,210	75,100	71,480	3,490	3,140
15-19	174,204	153,470	75,720	71,320	3,680	2,750
20-24	172,688	129,570	61,920	62,110	2,720	2,820
25-29	160,954	157,230	74,160	76,700	3,030	3,340
30-34	144,649	158,010	75,670	75,780	3,070	3,490
35-39	109,878	144,440	70,200	69,350	2,240	2,650
40-44	97,541	108,170	52,250	52,210	1,760	1,950
45-49	93,307	96,690	45,740	47,940	1,390	1,620
50-54	104,805	90,760	41,610	46,620	1,010	1,520
55-59	105,219	100,580	45,450	51,730	1,220	2,180
60-64	92,657	97,750	43,260	51,190	1,350	1,950
65-69	82,953	83,400	35,270	45,360	1,130	1,640
70-74	64,345	71,230	28,460	40,010	1,050	1,710
75 and Over	90,570	104,640	36,220	63,650	1,710	3,060

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1986 total is estimate of civilian population.
**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia, (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 23, Page 34. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1982.

Table 1-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986

Age	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,690,500	792,110	839,550	27,780	31,040
0-4	115,330	56,620	53,650	2,570	2,500
5-9	127,500	63,280	59,510	2,440	2,270
10-14	136,690	67,160	64,220	2,820	2,510
15-19	137,420	68,490	63,990	2,970	1,990
20-24	112,820	54,090	54,680	1,950	2,120
25-29	137,590	65,150	67,710	2,310	2,410
30-34	137,700	66,190	66,510	2,360	2,640
35-39	128,820	62,970	61,880	1,810	2,170
40-44	92,560	45,020	44,740	1,330	1,470
45-49	85,020	40,620	41,860	1,120	1,240
50-54	79,100	36,540	40,590	740	1,240
55-59	86,900	39,600	44,600	1,010	1,700
60-64	84,990	37,740	44,490	1,130	1,630
65-69	73,860	31,460	40,160	930	1,320
70-74	61,700	24,650	34,820	850	1,390
75 and Over	92,530	32,530	56,110	1,440	2,440

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 2

WEST VIRGINIA COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CALENDAR YEAR 1970 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CY 1970	FY 1986	CY 1970	FY 1986	CY 1970	FY 1986	CY 1970	FY 1986	CY 1970	FY 1986	CY 1970	FY 1986
Total	579.3	731.3	47.0	49.9	388.4	442.5	66.8	63.6	190.9	288.8	29.4	37.5
16-17	10.6	12.1	14.8	19.9	7.5	7.6	20.5	23.9	3.1	4.5	8.8	15.2
18-19	25.5	25.8	36.5	41.2	14.9	14.3	46.1	45.0	10.6	11.5	32.1	38.8
20-24	70.1	81.4	56.4	62.8	42.4	48.0	73.4	74.3	27.7	33.4	41.3	51.4
25-34	114.1	219.0	60.8	69.5	82.8	135.6	91.3	87.0	31.3	83.4	32.3	52.4
35-44	121.4	177.0	62.3	70.1	82.4	107.7	90.3	85.2	39.0	69.3	37.7	54.9
45-64	214.7	195.8	54.8	50.8	144.0	118.2	77.0	65.2	70.7	77.8	34.5	37.9
65 and Over	22.9	20.2	11.8	7.7	14.4	11.1	16.8	10.7	8.5	8.9	7.8	5.7
White, Total	560.8	706.9	47.4	50.1	377.7	429.7	67.4	64.1	183.0	277.2	29.4	37.5
16-17	10.3	11.8	15.1	20.1	7.2	7.4	20.9	24.4	3.0	4.4	8.9	15.4
18-19	24.7	25.2	39.5	42.8	14.4	14.0	46.7	46.2	10.3	11.2	32.6	39.3
20-24	68.2	78.7	56.6	63.5	41.4	46.7	74.2	75.4	26.8	32.0	41.3	51.5
25-34	111.2	210.8	60.9	69.7	81.2	131.2	91.6	87.6	30.0	79.6	32.0	52.2
35-44	118.0	171.0	62.5	70.1	80.5	104.5	90.5	85.3	37.4	66.5	37.4	54.7
45-64	206.8	189.8	54.9	50.8	139.3	115.1	77.3	65.4	67.5	74.7	34.3	37.8
65 and Over	21.6	19.5	11.7	7.8	13.7	10.7	16.8	10.8	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.8
Nonwhite, Total	18.5	24.4	39.3	44.6	10.7	12.8	51.2	52.0	7.8	11.6	30.6	38.6
16-17	0.3	0.3	8.1	11.7	0.2	0.2	13.7	13.6	0.1	0.1	5.6	9.1
18-19	0.8	0.6	28.6	23.3	0.5	0.3	32.7	20.4	0.3	0.3	21.4	27.3
20-24	1.9	2.7	50.0	48.7	1.0	1.4	60.3	51.5	0.9	1.4	40.9	49.6
25-34	2.9	8.2	55.8	63.4	1.7	4.5	78.9	73.8	1.3	3.8	41.9	55.6
35-44	3.4	5.9	57.6	68.6	1.9	3.2	82.8	80.0	1.6	2.8	44.4	60.9
45-64	7.9	6.0	52.3	49.0	4.7	3.0	68.6	60.4	3.2	3.1	38.1	42.6
65 and Over	1.3	0.5	12.9	4.9	0.7	0.3	15.2	7.7	0.5	0.2	9.3	3.1

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates for fiscal year 1985 and updated to fiscal year 1986.
**In thousands.

Table 2-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986*

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Labor Force**	Participation Rate	Labor Force**	Participation Rate	Labor Force**	Participation Rate
Total	628.3	49.0	384.0	62.9	244.3	36.3
16-17	9.8	17.8	6.4	22.4	3.4	12.9
18-19	23.4	42.6	13.1	45.8	10.3	39.0
20-24	69.3	61.4	41.2	73.5	28.1	49.5
25-34	188.7	68.5	118.0	86.8	70.7	50.8
35-44	153.1	69.2	94.1	84.7	59.0	53.5
45-64	166.8	49.6	101.7	64.2	65.2	36.8
65 and Over	17.0	7.5	9.5	10.3	7.5	5.5

*Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates for fiscal year 1985 and updated to fiscal year 1986.
**In thousands.

Table 3

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

County	POPULATION White 1970	White Percent of Total 1970 Population	White 1980	White Percent of Total 1980 Population	POPULATION Nonwhite 1970	Nonwhite Percent of Total 1970 Population	Nonwhite 1980	Nonwhite Percent of Total 1980 Population
West Virginia	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	.8	99	.7
Brooke	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	.1	63	.8
Clay	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	.1	19	.2
Doddridge	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	.3	27	.4
Fayette	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	.3	78	.9
Grant	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	.9	153	1.0
Hancock	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	.1	83	.3
Jefferson	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	.7	141	.7
Lincoln	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	16	.1	43	.2
Logan	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	41,504	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	.8	410	1.0
Mason	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	.9
Mercer	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	.2	75	.3
Ohio	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	.5	29	.4
Pocahontas	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	.4	138	.5
Putnam	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	.1	169	.4
Raleigh	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	.2	20	.2
Roane	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	.6	146	.9
Summers	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	.3	27	.3
Tyler	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	.2	23	.2
Upshur	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	.6	182	.8
Wayne	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	.2	119	.3
Webster	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	.1	17	.1
Wetzel	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	.1	74	.3
Wirt	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	.1	17	.3
Wood	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia. For 1970 data: (PC(1)B-50), Table 33, Pages 79 - 83. For 1980 data: (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 53, Pages 144 - 148. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1971 (for 1970) and August 1982 (for 1980).

Table 4

WEST VIRGINIA
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1982 - 1983

County	INCOME 1982	INCOME 1983	1983 Rank
State of West Virginia	$ 8,970	$ 9,160	(NA)
Metropolitan Portion	10,233	10,483	(NA)
Nonmetropolitan Portion	8,242	8,405	(NA)
Kanawha	11,606	11,896	1
Hancock	11,152	11,299	2
Ohio	10,656	11,091	3
Wood	9,899	10,323	4
Marion	9,984	10,192	5
Cabell	9,928	10,091	6
Harrison	9,462	9,812	7
Monongalia	9,068	9,666	8
Brooke	9,133	9,521	9
Pleasants	9,213	9,464	10
Marshall	9,230	9,405	11
Putnam	9,351	9,382	12
Berkeley	8,788	9,316	13
Mercer	8,821	9,217	14
Raleigh	9,118	9,211	15
Jefferson	8,452	9,197	16
Wetzel	8,782	8,953	17
Boone	8,756	8,951	18
Morgan	8,122	8,759	19
Jackson	8,745	8,756	20
Lewis	8,196	8,442	21
Logan	8,573	8,234	22
Greenbrier	7,998	8,157	23
Upshur	8,118	8,117	24
Randolph	7,851	8,069	25
Barbour	8,112	8,043	26
Nicholas	8,407	7,944	27
McDowell	7,957	7,911	28
Tyler	7,936	7,906	29
Grant	7,353	7,891	30
Taylor	7,705	7,848	31
Mason	7,739	7,799	32
Mineral	7,516	7,787	33
Fayette	7,974	7,786	34
Preston	7,526	7,692	35
Mingo	7,799	7,652	36
Pocahontas	7,438	7,569	37
Ritchie	6,835	7,451	38
Wayne	7,389	7,428	39
Wyoming	7,501	7,399	40
Roane	7,252	7,365	41
Wirt	7,024	7,359	42
Hardy	6,645	7,112	43
Gilmer	6,924	7,089	44
Hampshire	6,570	7,022	45
Braxton	6,900	6,898	46
Monroe	6,524	6,881	47
Summers	6,673	6,848	48
Tucker	6,505	6,839	49
Doddridge	6,445	6,630	50
Calhoun	6,145	6,356	51
Lincoln	6,215	6,276	52
Clay	6,025	6,127	53
Pendleton	5,551	5,892	54
Webster	5,656	5,547	55

Note: 1982 revised from previously published data.
NA Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 5

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR
CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1984 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986*

Industry	Annual Averages Calendar Years 1982**	1983**	1984**	1983 - 1984 Changes Number**	Percent	Projected Fiscal Year 1986*
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Total	607.8	582.3	595.0	+12.7	+ 2.2	608.1
Manufacturing	98.1	89.8	91.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.4	92.2
Durable Goods	53.6	47.7	50.5	+ 2.8	+ 5.9	51.6
Lumber and Furniture	5.3	5.7	6.2	+ 0.5	+ 8.8	6.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass	11.3	10.4	10.2	- 0.2	- 1.9	10.2
Primary Metals Industries	16.5	14.4	15.6	+ 1.2	+ 8.3	16.0
Fabricated Metal Products	6.6	5.5	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	5.7
Machinery, except Electrical	6.7	5.2	5.9	+ 0.7	+13.5	6.1
Electrical Machinery	3.6	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	- 2.9	3.5
Other Durable Goods	3.6	2.9	3.6	+ 0.7	+24.1	3.8
Nondurable Goods	44.5	42.2	40.6	- 1.6	- 3.8	40.6
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.0	4.7	- 0.3	- 6.0	5.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.2	4.2	3.9	- 0.3	- 7.1	4.0
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	4.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	23.0	21.6	20.5	- 1.1	- 5.1	20.0
Other Nondurable Goods	7.5	7.0	6.9	- 0.1	- 1.4	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	509.7	490.5	503.9	+13.4	+ 2.7	515.9
Mining	63.5	48.6	48.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	50.1
Bituminous Mining	56.1	41.8	41.3	- 0.5	- 1.2	43.0
Construction	24.4	21.6	22.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	23.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	41.7	39.4	39.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	40.0
Transportation	19.2	17.7	18.4	+ 0.7	+ 4.0	18.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.1	12.9	12.9	0	0	12.9
Trade, Wholesale and Retail	127.9	127.4	131.2	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	136.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	22.1	22.2	23.2	+ 1.0	+ 4.5	23.9
Services	103.4	105.5	107.7	+ 2.2	+ 2.1	110.4
Government	126.8	127.8	131.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	131.6

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data for 1983 and 1984 are based on March 1984 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published.
*Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates for fiscal year 1985 and updated to fiscal year 1986.
**In thousands.

Table 5-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1982 - 1984 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986

Industry	Annual Averages Calendar Years 1982*	1983*	1984*	1983 - 1984 Changes Number*	Percent	Projected Fiscal Year 1986*
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Total	507.9	484.6	497.9	+13.3	2.7	508.9
Manufacturing	83.6	76.7	79.2	+ 2.5	3.3	80.2
Durable Goods	51.5	45.7	48.7	+ 3.0	6.6	49.8
Nondurable Goods	32.1	31.0	30.5	- 0.5	1.6	30.5
Nonmanufacturing	424.3	407.9	418.7	+10.8	2.6	428.7
Mining	57.8	44.7	45.1	+ 0.4	0.9	46.7
Bituminous Mining	51.1	38.8	38.6	- 0.2	0.5	40.2
Construction	20.0	17.4	18.3	+ 0.9	5.2	19.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	33.6	31.4	31.6	+ 0.2	0.6	32.0
Trade, Whoesale and Retail	105.0	103.6	107.2	+ 3.6	3.5	111.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	17.2	17.1	17.9	+ 0.8	4.7	18.4
Services	82.9	84.7	86.5	+ 1.8	2.1	88.7
Government	107.8	109.0	111.9	+ 2.9	2.7	111.9

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data for 1983 and 1984 are based on March 1984 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published.
*In thousands.

Table 6

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
BY INDUSTRY
CALENDAR YEAR 1984

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL	578.6	577.7	583.7	589.9	597.6	604.5	604.2	607.0	603.8	597.8	599.3	595.6	595.0
Manufacturing	89.8	90.2	91.1	91.6	91.5	92.2	91.1	91.7	91.8	90.8	90.4	90.5	91.1
Durable Goods	49.1	49.4	50.2	51.0	50.8	51.3	50.4	51.3	51.3	50.6	50.0	50.3	50.5
Lumber and Furniture	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.2
Primary Metals Industries	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.6
Fabricated Metals Products	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6
Machinery, except Electrical	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.4
Other Durable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
Nondurable Goods	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.2	40.4	40.2	40.6
Food & Kindred Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Printing & Publishing	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.0	20.1	20.5
Other Nondurable Goods	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9
Nonmanufacturing	488.8	487.5	492.6	498.3	506.1	512.3	513.1	515.3	512.0	507.0	508.9	505.0	503.9
Mining	49.7	49.4	49.9	50.0	50.3	51.5	51.7	51.2	50.2	42.4	42.5	41.9	48.4
Bituminous Coal	42.8	42.7	43.2	43.2	43.4	44.2	44.4	43.9	42.8	35.1	35.2	34.5	41.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.1
Contract Construction	17.1	17.0	17.7	19.8	21.6	24.2	24.4	25.3	26.9	26.4	25.2	22.5	22.3
Building Construction	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.9	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.3	6.5
Heavy Construction	4.3	4.1	4.2	5.2	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.2	5.5	5.9
Special Trade Contractors	7.8	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.6	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.2	9.7	9.9
Transportation & Pub. Utilities	39.3	38.7	38.9	38.9	39.8	40.3	40.5	40.2	40.1	39.6	39.1	39.0	39.5
Transportation	18.1	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.6	18.9	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.1	18.0	18.4
Communication	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Serv.	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.9
Trade	127.1	125.5	127.5	129.5	131.5	132.5	132.6	132.8	132.1	132.4	134.9	135.8	131.2
Wholesale	29.6	29.7	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.3	30.3
Retail	97.5	95.9	97.4	99.2	101.0	101.7	101.9	102.2	101.5	102.0	104.7	105.5	100.9
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6
General Merchandise Stores	18.6	17.4	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.6	18.1	20.0	20.5	18.2
Food Stores	18.7	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.1	18.7	18.8	19.1	19.1	18.9
Auto. Dealers & Serv. Stations	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.6
Furn. & Home Furnishing Stores	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Eating & Drinking Places	24.7	24.7	25.4	26.7	27.4	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	26.9
Miscellaneous Retail	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.2	9.5
Fin., Insurance, & Real Estate	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.2
Banking	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.9
Ins. Carriers, Agents & Brokers	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Services	105.4	104.5	105.6	106.1	107.4	108.7	108.0	108.4	109.8	110.4	109.6	108.8	107.7
Hotels	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.2
Personal Services	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Business & Repair Services	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.0
Amusement Services	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.7
Health Services	42.9	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.0
Educational Services	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.1
Social Services	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.5
Membership Organizations	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1
Government	127.7	129.9	130.3	131.1	132.2	131.7	132.5	133.9	19.5	132.4	134.1	133.6	131.6
Federal	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3
Hospitals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
US Postal Service	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
All Others	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
State	40.9	43.1	43.1	43.7	44.1	42.2	49.2	50.6	43.8	45.4	46.0	46.0	44.9
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Education	16.0	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.3	14.8	14.1	14.8	16.4	18.3	18.8	18.9	16.6
All Others	21.6	23.4	23.1	23.2	23.6	24.2	31.9	32.5	24.2	23.8	23.9	23.8	24.9
Local	71.6	71.6	72.0	72.1	72.8	74.0	67.7	67.8	70.3	71.8	72.8	72.3	71.4
Hospitals	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
Education	46.4	46.4	46.7	46.5	46.6	46.4	40.9	41.1	45.2	47.0	47.4	47.7	45.7
All Others	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.6	22.0	21.1	21.0	19.4	19.2	19.9	19.0	20.1

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
March 1984 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 7

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1984

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1970							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
						1971							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.4	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	586.2	589.4	587.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
						1972							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	625.1	623.4	627.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.7	599.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
						1973							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	638.0	634.9	641.4	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	588.6	590.9	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	49.4	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
						1974							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
						1975							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	587.9	686.3	680.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
						1976							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.1
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.8	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.5	52.8	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
						1977							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
						1978							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
						1979							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6

continued...

Table 7--cont.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1984

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	750.8	749.6	753.2	759.0	760.7	765.9	768.6	757.7	760.8	761.6	756.1	760.7	758.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	690.1	687.6	695.1	703.9	709.6	710.7	709.6	698.0	704.4	705.2	700.1	699.2	701.1
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	60.7	62.0	58.2	55.1	51.1	55.2	58.9	59.7	56.4	56.4	56.0	61.5	57.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.6
						1981							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	746.1	744.5	747.6	758.9	763.5	751.5	755.3	758.6	759.7	752.5	749.3	752.6	753.3
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	674.7	675.3	682.1	684.9	685.8	690.1	699.4	698.7	702.6	697.9	693.1	689.4	689.5
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	71.4	69.3	65.6	74.0	77.7	61.5	55.9	59.9	57.1	54.6	56.2	63.2	63.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.6	9.3	8.8	9.7	10.2	8.2	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.5
						1982							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	735.2	730.2	731.0	734.6	738.3	744.5	749.8	747.5	737.4	740.5	742.1	746.0	739.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	660.4	658.3	663.8	667.8	673.2	674.1	672.3	672.5	662.2	657.2	654.0	647.3	663.6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	74.8	71.9	67.2	66.9	65.1	70.4	77.5	75.0	75.3	83.3	88.1	98.7	76.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.2	9.8	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.2	11.2	11.9	13.2	10.3
						1983**							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	728.9	717.5	716.1	729.5	731.8	739.6	755.6	759.8	739.5	738.6	735.1	736.7	735.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	618.0	610.8	617.2	626.6	634.0	639.2	647.7	658.9	648.0	648.6	647.1	645.3	636.8
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	110.9	106.8	98.9	102.8	97.8	100.4	107.8	100.9	91.5	89.9	88.0	91.4	98.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.2	14.9	13.8	14.1	13.4	13.6	14.3	13.3	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.4	13.4
						1984**							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	728.4	720.9	725.0	726.2	731.6	737.2	735.3	733.7	725.0	725.6	726.5	726.2	728.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	628.8	627.6	634.2	643.3	652.2	662.7	661.1	663.7	657.7	650.9	651.1	646.1	648.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	99.6	93.4	90.7	82.9	79.4	74.5	74.2	70.0	67.3	74.7	75.5	80.0	80.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.7	13.0	12.5	11.4	10.8	10.1	10.1	9.5	9.3	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.0

*LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: Estimates prior to 1970 were prepared using a "work force" rather than "labor force" concept. Effective with the 1970 data the components were adjusted to represent only those employed and/or unemployed workers who reside within West Virginia. An adjustment was also made to discount dual jobholding. This conceptual change was adopted in 1974.

**March 1984 benchmark.

Table 7-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1976 - 1984

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1976							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	680.1	680.5	683.8	692.3	710.1	707.8	718.4	701.7	701.9	700.1	700.4	698.9	697.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	616.3	618.7	627.5	641.0	662.3	657.5	664.2	651.9	657.9	655.6	652.3	647.0	646.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	63.8	61.8	56.3	51.3	47.8	50.3	54.1	49.8	44.1	44.5	48.2	51.9	52.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.4	9.1	8.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.5
						1977							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	684.6	702.6	689.6	701.7	704.9	712.0	719.2	723.8	715.5	709.2	708.9	723.9	708.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	620.8	614.1	632.8	652.8	665.6	673.2	674.1	680.6	674.4	670.9	668.5	668.2	658.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	63.8	88.5	56.8	48.9	39.3	38.8	45.0	43.2	41.1	38.4	40.5	55.7	50.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.3	12.6	8.2	7.0	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.1
						1978							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	716.4	709.7	717.2	723.6	736.3	743.4	760.3	746.7	752.5	756.5	762.1	767.4	741.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	647.7	640.6	657.2	687.2	702.4	710.1	715.5	702.9	709.1	722.0	723.8	721.6	695.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	68.7	69.0	60.1	36.4	33.9	33.3	44.8	43.9	43.4	34.5	38.3	45.8	46.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.6	9.7	8.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.2
						1979							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	750.4	748.0	753.3	762.2	774.0	790.1	792.9	778.2	784.5	778.3	779.0	785.0	773.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	686.8	684.7	701.1	713.0	727.8	740.6	736.2	734.4	740.7	731.6	729.3	725.8	721.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	63.7	63.2	52.1	49.2	46.2	49.6	56.7	43.9	43.8	46.8	49.7	59.2	52.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.5	8.5	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.4	7.5	6.7
						1980							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	777.3	774.7	778.2	778.3	789.3	796.8	803.8	786.2	789.8	790.7	787.8	794.2	788.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	699.5	698.0	706.6	716.6	723.4	724.5	723.4	711.6	718.2	719.1	714.0	713.2	714.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	77.8	76.7	71.7	70.7	66.0	72.3	80.3	74.6	71.6	71.6	73.8	81.0	74.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.0	9.9	9.2	9.0	8.4	9.1	10.0	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.2	9.4
						1981							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	786.8	783.4	784.5	807.5	805.3	789.7	790.2	782.0	781.2	776.9	776.0	780.6	787.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	688.6	689.3	696.3	699.3	700.4	704.7	714.3	713.5	716.2	710.2	704.1	699.0	703.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	98.2	94.1	88.2	108.1	104.9	84.9	75.9	68.5	65.0	66.7	71.9	81.6	84.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.5	12.0	11.2	13.4	13.0	10.8	9.6	8.8	8.3	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.7
						1982							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771.1	762.0	762.3	765.9	769.5	777.6	787.5	780.2	771.4	777.4	777.9	784.8	774.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	667.9	663.5	669.1	672.0	675.9	676.3	678.5	675.2	663.2	658.4	649.2	642.7	666.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	103.2	98.4	93.1	93.9	93.6	101.3	109.0	105.1	108.6	119.0	128.7	142.1	108.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	13.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.2	13.0	13.8	13.5	14.1	15.3	16.5	18.1	13.9
						1983*							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	778.0	774.4	771.9	772.5	771.7	773.4	783.4	787.4	760.9	762.1	761.6	766.6	771.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	616.2	608.1	613.7	622.2	628.6	633.8	642.3	653.3	643.6	645.3	644.9	644.1	633.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	161.9	166.3	158.2	150.3	143.1	139.6	141.1	134.1	117.3	116.8	116.7	122.6	139.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	20.8	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.0	15.4	15.3	15.3	16.0	18.0
						1984*							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	767.3	761.0	763.8	764.9	769.3	774.1	774.6	769.3	757.7	775.4	774.8	775.8	769.0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	629.6	629.8	637.9	648.1	658.1	668.7	667.1	669.7	663.6	656.4	656.2	650.8	653.0
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	137.7	131.2	125.8	116.8	111.2	105.5	107.5	99.6	94.1	119.1	118.6	124.9	116.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17.9	17.2	16.5	15.3	14.5	13.6	13.9	13.0	12.4	15.4	15.3	16.1	15.0

*March 1984 benchmark.

Table 8

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
BY COUNTY, ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1984*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	6,930	6,060	880	12.7
Berkeley	19,350	17,750	1,590	8.2
Boone	10,080	8,680	1,400	13.9
Braxton	4,320	3,640	680	15.8
Brooke	10,380	9,430	950	9.2
Cabell	36,670	33,270	3,400	9.3
Calhoun	2,770	2,250	520	18.8
Clay	3,030	2,380	650	21.4
Doddridge	2,860	2,580	280	9.8
Fayette	15,310	12,640	2,670	17.5
Gilmer	3,690	3,380	310	8.4
Grant	5,400	4,880	520	9.7
Greenbrier	16,040	13,940	2,100	13.1
Hampshire	6,280	5,670	620	9.9
Hancock	13,700	12,290	1,410	10.3
Hardy	5,100	4,760	340	6.7
Harrison	29,580	26,730	2,850	9.6
Jackson	8,380	7,160	1,220	14.6
Jefferson	11,910	11,310	600	5.0
Kanawha	101,330	92,410	8,910	8.8
Lewis	6,910	6,170	740	10.7
Lincoln	6,460	5,160	1,300	20.1
Logan	17,370	14,410	2,970	17.1
McDowell	11,570	9,210	2,360	20.4
Marion	23,380	20,690	2,690	11.5
Marshall	16,470	14,700	1,770	10.7
Mason	8,890	7,600	1,290	14.5
Mercer	28,640	25,740	2,900	10.1
Mineral	10,830	9,710	1,120	10.3
Mingo	10,960	9,300	1,670	15.2
Monongalia	29,910	27,910	2,000	6.7
Monroe	5,240	4,910	340	6.4
Morgan	4,500	4,150	360	7.9
Nicholas	9,190	7,580	1,610	17.5
Ohio	24,280	21,900	2,380	9.8
Pendleton	2,860	2,660	200	7.0
Pleasants	3,340	2,940	390	11.7
Pocahontas	4,180	3,580	600	14.4
Preston	12,370	11,160	1,220	9.8
Putnam	17,350	15,620	1,720	9.9
Raleigh	31,890	28,140	3,750	11.8
Randolph	13,130	11,500	1,630	12.4
Ritchie	3,510	2,980	530	15.0
Roane	5,010	4,150	860	17.1
Summers	4,480	3,880	600	13.4
Taylor	5,580	4,790	780	14.0
Tucker	3,620	3,190	440	12.0
Tyler	3,920	3,500	410	10.5
Upshur	12,210	11,220	990	8.1
Wayne	16,100	14,510	1,590	9.9
Webster	2,980	2,430	550	18.5
Wetzel	8,330	7,270	1,060	12.7
Wirt	1,270	1,030	240	19.1
Wood	40,510	37,070	3,440	8.5
Wyoming	8,140	6,330	1,810	22.2
WEST VIRGINIA	728,500	648,300	80,200	11.0

*March 1984 benchmark.

Table 8-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1984*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	7,367	6,097	1,270	17.2
Berkeley	20,181	17,874	2,307	11.4
Boone	10,780	8,736	2,044	19.0
Braxton	4,646	3,664	982	21.1
Brooke	10,874	9,494	1,380	12.7
Cabell	38,398	33,499	4,899	12.8
Calhoun	3,009	2,262	747	24.8
Clay	3,337	2,399	938	28.1
Doddridge	3,001	2,599	402	13.4
Fayette	16,602	12,724	3,873	23.4
Gilmer	3,851	3,405	446	11.6
Grant	5,670	4,915	755	13.3
Greenbrier	17,072	14,033	3,039	17.8
Hampshire	6,594	5,704	890	13.5
Hancock	14,402	12,369	2,033	14.1
Hardy	5,285	4,788	497	9.4
Harrison	31,029	26,915	4,114	13.3
Jackson	8,969	7,205	1,764	19.7
Jefferson	12,249	11,389	860	7.0
Kanawha	105,943	93,044	12,899	12.2
Lewis	7,274	6,213	1,061	14.6
Lincoln	7,074	5,197	1,877	26.5
Logan	18,808	14,503	4,305	22.9
McDowell	12,729	9,273	3,456	27.2
Marion	24,745	20,827	3,918	15.8
Marshall	17,369	14,802	2,567	14.8
Mason	9,509	7,655	1,854	19.5
Mercer	30,123	25,919	4,204	14.0
Mineral	11,582	10,073	1,504	13.0
Mingo	11,783	9,358	2,425	20.6
Monongalia	30,999	28,102	2,897	9.3
Monroe	5,427	4,940	487	9.0
Morgan	4,692	4,175	517	11.0
Nicholas	9,964	7,635	2,329	23.4
Ohio	25,485	22,052	3,433	13.5
Pendleton	2,968	2,675	293	9.9
Pleasants	3,528	2,964	564	16.0
Pocahontas	4,475	3,605	870	19.4
Preston	13,001	11,233	1,763	13.6
Putnam	18,214	15,729	2,435	13.6
Raleigh	33,772	28,328	5,444	16.1
Randolph	13,937	11,580	2,357	16.9
Ritchie	3,761	3,001	760	20.2
Roane	5,413	4,177	1,236	22.8
Summers	4,772	3,903	869	18.2
Taylor	5,960	4,826	1,134	19.0
Tucker	3,837	3,206	631	16.4
Tyler	4,124	3,527	597	14.5
Upshur	12,726	11,299	1,427	11.2
Wayne	16,906	14,607	2,299	13.6
Webster	3,242	2,443	799	24.6
Wetzel	8,850	7,321	1,529	17.3
Wirt	1,385	1,035	350	25.3
Wood	42,273	37,321	4,952	11.7
Wyoming	9,039	6,378	2,661	29.4
WEST VIRGINIA	769,000	653,000	116,000	15.0

*March 1984 benchmark.

Table 9

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1985 (To Date)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	707.0	662.6	44.4	6.3
1978	730.6	689.0	41.6	5.7
1979	756.3	715.0	41.3	5.5
1980	761.1	712.6	48.5	6.4
1981	756.5	692.5	64.0	8.5
1982	744.8	681.2	63.6	8.5
1983	734.9	641.9	93.0	12.7
**1984	736.2	645.4	90.8	12.3
**1985 (7/84-12/84)	728.7	655.1	73.6	10.1

*In thousands.
**March 1984 benchmark.

Table 9-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1985 (To Date)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	701.4	649.0	52.4	7.5
1978	720.6	673.5	47.1	6.5
1979	760.3	712.4	47.9	6.3
1980	783.5	722.2	61.3	7.8
1981	792.5	706.5	86.0	10.9
1982	774.6	690.2	84.4	10.9
1983	776.8	640.8	136.0	17.5
**1984	768.6	645.5	123.1	16.0
**1985 (7/84-12/84)	771.3	660.6	110.6	14.3

*In thousands.
**March 1984 benchmark.

Table 9-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1984

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1981	649.4	592.5	56.9	8.8
1982	637.6	568.7	68.9	10.8
1983	633.6	544.6	89.0	14.0
**1984	633.2	551.4	81.8	12.9

*In thousands.
**March 1984 benchmark.

Table 9-C

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1984

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1981	683.0	606.4	76.6	11.2
1982	668.8	593.0	75.8	11.3
1983	672.3	549.2	123.1	18.3
**1984	663.3	553.3	110.0	16.6

*In thousands.
**March 1984 benchmark.

Table 10

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	12.1	11.8	0.3	9.0	8.8	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.1	25.6	25.4	33.3
18-19	25.8	25.2	0.6	20.0	19.5	0.5	5.8	5.7	0.1	22.5	22.6	16.7
20-24	81.4	78.7	2.7	68.6	66.7	1.9	12.8	12.0	0.8	15.7	15.2	29.6
25-34	219.0	210.8	8.2	199.4	192.2	7.2	19.6	18.6	1.0	8.9	8.8	12.2
35-44	177.0	171.0	6.0	164.2	158.9	5.3	12.8	12.1	0.7	7.2	7.1	11.7
45-64	195.8	189.8	6.0	184.5	178.8	5.7	11.3	11.0	0.3	5.8	5.8	5.0
65 and Over	20.2	19.6	0.6	19.1	18.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	(Z)	5.4	5.6	(X)
Total	731.3	706.9	24.4	664.8	643.4	21.4	66.5	63.5	3.0	9.1	9.0	12.3
					M A L E							
16-17	7.6	7.4	0.2	5.6	5.4	0.2	2.0	2.0	(Z)	26.3	27.0	(X)
18-19	14.3	14.0	0.3	10.6	10.3	0.3	3.7	3.7	(Z)	25.9	26.4	(X)
20-24	48.0	46.7	1.3	39.2	38.4	0.8	8.8	8.3	0.5	18.3	17.8	38.5
25-34	135.6	131.2	4.4	122.3	118.5	3.8	13.3	12.7	0.6	9.8	9.7	13.6
35-44	107.7	104.5	3.2	99.6	96.7	2.9	8.1	7.8	0.3	7.5	7.5	9.4
45-64	118.2	115.1	3.1	110.8	108.0	2.8	7.4	7.1	0.3	6.3	6.2	9.7
65 and Over	11.1	10.8	0.3	10.5	10.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	(Z)	5.4	5.6	(X)
Total	442.5	429.7	12.8	398.6	387.5	11.1	43.9	42.2	1.7	9.9	9.8	13.3
					F E M A L E							
16-17	4.5	4.4	0.1	3.4	3.4	(Z)	1.1	1.0	0.1	24.4	22.7	(X)
18-19	11.5	11.2	0.3	9.4	9.2	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.1	18.3	17.9	33.3
20-24	33.4	32.0	1.4	29.4	28.3	1.1	4.0	3.7	0.3	12.0	11.6	21.4
25-34	83.4	79.6	3.8	77.1	73.7	3.4	6.3	5.9	0.4	7.6	7.4	10.5
35-44	69.3	66.5	2.8	64.6	62.2	2.4	4.7	4.3	0.4	6.8	6.5	14.3
45-64	77.7	74.8	2.9	73.8	70.9	2.9	3.9	3.9	(Z)	5.0	5.2	(X)
65 and Over	9.0	8.7	0.3	8.5	8.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	(Z)	5.6	5.7	(X)
Total	288.8	277.2	11.6	266.2	255.9	10.3	22.6	21.3	1.3	7.8	7.7	11.2

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates for fiscal year 1985 and updated to fiscal year 1986.
**In thousands.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than 100.

Table 10-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE, SEX, AND AGE
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1986*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	10.7	10.4	0.3	7.9	7.7	0.2	2.8	2.7	0.1	26.2	26.0	33.3
18-19	22.5	22.2	0.3	17.5	17.3	0.2	5.0	4.9	0.1	22.2	22.1	33.3
20-24	69.3	67.6	1.7	58.4	57.3	1.1	10.9	10.3	0.6	15.7	15.2	35.3
25-34	188.7	181.9	6.8	171.7	165.6	6.1	17.0	16.3	0.7	9.0	9.0	10.3
35-44	153.1	148.6	4.5	142.1	138.2	3.9	11.0	10.4	0.6	7.2	7.0	13.3
45-64	166.9	162.3	4.6	156.9	152.6	4.4	10.0	9.7	0.2	6.0	6.0	4.3
65 and Over	17.1	16.7	0.4	16.2	15.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	(Z)	5.3	5.4	(X)
Total	628.3	609.7	18.6	570.7	554.5	16.3	57.5	55.3	2.2	9.2	9.1	11.8
					M A L E							
16-17	6.9	6.7	0.2	5.1	4.9	0.2	1.8	1.8	(Z)	26.1	26.9	(X)
18-19	12.6	12.4	0.2	9.4	9.2	0.2	3.2	3.2	(Z)	25.4	25.8	(X)
20-24	41.2	40.4	0.8	33.7	33.3	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.4	18.2	17.6	50.0
25-34	118.0	114.7	3.2	106.5	103.6	2.8	11.5	11.1	0.4	9.7	9.7	12.5
35-44	94.1	91.6	2.4	87.3	85.0	2.2	6.8	6.6	0.2	7.2	7.2	8.3
45-64	101.8	99.4	2.4	95.5	93.3	2.2	6.3	6.1	0.2	6.2	6.1	8.3
65 and Over	9.5	9.3	0.2	9.0	8.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	(Z)	5.3	5.4	(X)
Total	384.0	374.6	9.5	346.5	338.1	8.2	37.6	36.4	1.2	9.8	9.7	12.6
					F E M A L E							
16-17	3.8	3.7	0.1	2.8	2.8	(Z)	1.0	0.9	0.1	26.3	24.3	(X)
18-19	9.9	9.8	0.1	8.1	8.1	(Z)	1.8	1.7	0.1	18.2	17.3	(X)
20-24	28.1	27.2	0.9	24.7	24.0	0.7	3.4	3.2	0.2	12.1	11.8	22.2
25-34	70.7	68.1	2.6	65.2	62.9	2.3	5.5	5.2	0.3	7.8	7.6	11.5
35-44	59.0	57.0	2.1	54.9	53.2	1.7	4.2	3.8	0.4	7.1	6.7	19.0
45-64	65.1	63.0	2.2	61.6	59.4	2.2	3.6	3.6	(Z)	5.5	5.7	(X)
65 and Over	7.6	7.4	0.2	7.2	7.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	(Z)	5.3	5.4	(X)
Total	244.3	236.1	8.2	224.5	217.4	7.1	19.9	18.8	1.1	8.1	8.0	13.4

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates for fiscal year 1985 and updated to fiscal year 1986.
**In thousands.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than 100.

Table 11

WEST VIRGINIA
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, WEEKS OF DURATION, SEX, AND AGE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1984 AND 1983

Category	1984	1983	Change		Percent Distribution	
			Number	Percent	1984	1983
INDUSTRY						
Total	25,080	41,723	-16,643	-39.9	100.0	100.0
Mining	5,460	11,927	- 6,467	-54.2	21.8	28.6
Construction	4,961	6,793	- 1,832	-27.0	19.8	16.3
Manufacturing	4,368	8,372	- 4,004	-47.8	17.4	20.0
Durable Goods	2,623	5,775	- 3,152	-54.6	10.5	13.8
Nondurable Goods	1,745	2,597	- 852	-32.8	7.0	6.2
Trade	3,403	4,882	- 1,479	-30.3	13.6	11.7
All Other	6,888	9,749	- 2,861	-29.3	27.4	23.4
WEEKS OF DURATION						
Total	25,080	41,723	-16,643	-39.9	100.0	100.0
1 - 2	5,754	8,154	- 2,400	-29.4	22.9	19.6
3 - 4	3,029	4,564	- 1,535	-33.6	12.1	10.9
5 - 14	9,571	15,178	- 5,607	-36.9	38.2	36.4
15 and Over	6,726	13,827	- 7,101	-51.4	26.8	33.1
SEX						
Total	25,080	41,723	-16,643	-39.9	100.0	100.0
Male	19,006	33,761	-14,755	-43.7	75.8	80.9
Female	6,074	7,962	- 1,888	-23.7	24.2	19.1
AGE						
Total	25,080	41,723	-16,643	-39.9	100.0	100.0
Under 45	18,335	31,301	-12,966	-41.4	73.1	75.0
45 and Over	6,745	10,422	- 3,677	-35.3	26.9	25.0
MALE BY AGE						
Total	19,006	33,761	-14,755	-43.7	100.0	100.0
Under 45	14,119	25,709	-11,590	-45.1	74.3	76.2
45 and Over	4,887	8,052	- 3,165	-39.3	25.7	23.8
FEMALE BY AGE						
Total	6,074	7,962	- 1,888	-23.7	100.0	100.0
Under 45	4,216	5,592	- 1,376	-24.6	69.4	70.2
45 and Over	1,858	2,370	- 512	-21.6	30.6	29.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data are for intrastate claimants and based on mid-month periods.

Table 12

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HISTORICAL GROWTH PERSPECTIVE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1970, 1980, AND 1984

Industry	1970*	1980*	1984*	Change to 1984 From 1980	
				Number	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	516.5	645.9	595.0	-50.9	- 7.9
Manufacturing	126.5	117.2	91.1	-26.1	-22.3
Durable Goods	75.9	69.0	50.5	-18.5	-26.8
Lumber and Furniture	7.4	6.7	6.2	- 0.5	- 7.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass	19.2	14.8	10.2	- 4.6	-31.1
Primary Metals	25.4	23.1	15.6	- 7.5	-32.5
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.9	5.6	- 2.3	-29.1
Machinery, except Electrical	5.4	7.5	5.9	- 1.6	-21.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.2	3.4	- 0.8	-19.0
Other Durable Goods	6.0	4.9	3.6	- 1.3	-26.5
Nondurable Goods	50.7	48.2	40.6	- 7.6	-15.8
Food and Kindred Products	6.8	6.0	4.7	- 1.3	-21.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.9	4.6	3.9	- 0.7	-15.2
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.5	4.5	0	0
Chemicals and Allied Products	27.0	24.2	20.5	- 3.7	-15.3
Other Nondurable Goods	5.6	8.9	6.9	- 2.0	-22.5
Nonmanufacturing	390.0	528.6	503.9	-24.7	- 4.7
Mining	49.9	65.7	48.4	-17.3	-26.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	45.3	59.7	41.3	-18.4	-30.8
Contract Construction	28.6	35.8	22.3	-13.5	-37.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	41.5	43.1	39.5	- 3.6	- 8.4
Transportation	21.7	20.9	18.4	- 2.5	-12.0
Trade	91.6	129.4	131.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.4
Wholesale	23.5	31.6	30.3	- 1.3	- 4.1
Retail	68.1	97.8	100.9	+ 3.1	+ 3.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	15.7	22.0	23.2	+ 1.2	+ 5.5
Services	66.8	99.5	107.7	+ 8.2	+ 8.2
Government	95.9	133.1	131.6	- 1.5	- 1.1
Federal	13.7	16.9	15.3	- 1.6	- 9.5
State and Local	82.2	116.2	116.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: March 1984 benchmark used for 1984 data.
*In thousands.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 13

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984 a/

Industry	United States		State of West Virginia		Hunt.-Ash.-Iron. MSA		Charleston MSA		Park.-Mar. MSA		Wheel.-Bridge. MSA	
	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Emp. (Jobs)	101,684.0	100.0	595.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	106.7	100.0	56.7	100.0	58.3	100.0
Mining	957.0	0.9	48.4	8.1	1.0	1.0	3.3	3.1	1.2	2.1	3.0	5.1
Bituminous Coal	168.0	0.2	41.3	6.9	--	--	2.7	2.5	--	--	2.9	5.0
Contract Construction	6,665.0	6.6	22.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.5	4.4	2.1	3.6
Manufacturing	20,995.0	20.6	91.1	15.3	21.1	21.4	13.3	12.5	14.8	26.1	8.2	14.1
Durable Goods	12,606.0	12.4	50.5	8.5	13.3	13.5	2.1	2.0	7.4	13.0	3.6	6.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass	593.0	0.6	10.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	--	--	2.2	3.9	--	--
Primary and Fabricated Metals	2,172.0	2.1	21.2	3.6	7.8	7.9	1.3	1.2	3.1	5.5	1.6	2.7
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	7,423.0	7.3	5.9	1.0	2.6	2.6	--	--	--	--	1.5	2.6
Other Durable Goods	375.0	0.4	13.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	.8	0.7	2.1	3.7	.6	1.0
Nondurable Goods	8,389.0	8.3	40.6	6.8	7.7	7.8	11.2	10.5	7.4	13.1	4.5	7.7
Chemicals	1,162.0	1.1	20.5	3.4	1.1	1.1	9.8	9.2	5.5	9.7	--	--
Apparel	1,062.0	1.0	3.9	0.7	1.7	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Nondurable Goods	982.0	1.0	16.1	2.7	4.9	5.0	1.4	1.3	1.9	3.4	--	--
Transportation and Public Utilities	7,358.0	7.2	39.5	6.6	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.5	2.2	3.9	3.4	5.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	21,979.0	21.6	131.2	22.1	25.0	25.4	27.6	25.9	13.5	23.8	14.9	25.6
Wholesale Trade	4,212.0	4.1	30.3	5.1	5.5	5.6	8.0	7.5	2.5	4.4	2.8	4.8
Retail Trade	17,767.0	17.8	100.9	17.0	19.5	19.8	19.6	18.4	11.1	19.6	12.2	20.9
General Merchandise Stores	(NA)	(NA)	18.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	2.1	3.7	2.5	4.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,750.0	6.6	23.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.5	5.2	2.1	3.7	2.9	5.0
Services	32,214.0	31.7	107.7	18.1	16.3	16.5	22.1	20.7	11.1	19.6	14.6	25.0
Health Services	7,934.0	7.8	43.0	7.2	6.4	6.5	9.2	8.6	3.7	6.5	7.3	12.5
Government	4,766.0	4.7	131.6	22.1	19.5	19.8	21.3	20.0	9.3	16.4	9.3	16.0
Federal	(NA)	(NA)	15.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	.7	1.2
State	(NA)	(NA)	44.9	7.5	4.8	4.9	10.9	10.2	1.3	2.3	2.0	3.4
Local	(NA)	(NA)	71.4	12.0	12.1	12.3	8.9	8.3	6.3	11.1	6.6	11.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
-- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
* In thousands.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSA data based on March 1984 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 13-A

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND
WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGE, CALENDAR YEAR 1984 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	113,544.0	728.5	118.7	116.9	68.9	73.9
Total Employment	105,005.0	648.3	108.0	106.8	63.6	67.0
Total Unemployment	8,539.0	80.2	10.6	10.1	5.3	6.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5%	11.0%	9.0%	8.6%	7.7%	9.3%

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1984 benchmark.

Table 13-B

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND
WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGE, CALENDAR YEAR 1984 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	113,544.0	769.0	124.2	126.6	73.0	79.2
Total Employment	105,005.0	653.0	108.8	108.7	64.4	67.9
Total Unemployment	8,539.0	116.0	15.4	17.9	8.6	11.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5%	15.0%	12.4%	14.1%	11.7%	14.3%

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1984 benchmark.

Table 14

FEDERAL POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
FISCAL YEAR 1985

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for All States except Alaska and Hawaii	
1	$ 5,250
2	7,050
3	8,850
4	10,650
5	12,450
6	14,250
7	16,050
8	17,850

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,800 for each additional member.

Note: The figures above also apply to the District of Columbia.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Alaska	
1	$ 6,560
2	8,810
3	11,060
4	13,310
5	15,560
6	17,810
7	20,060
8	22,310

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,250 for each additional member.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Hawaii	
1	$ 6,040
2	8,110
3	10,180
4	12,250
5	14,320
6	16,390
7	18,460
8	20,530

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,070 for each additional member.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.
Revised March 8, 1985.

Table 15

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS (CURRENT DOLLARS)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1983 AND 1984*

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Hours		Weekly Earnings	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Manufacturing	$ 9.74	$ 9.93	39.6	40.3	$385.70	$400.18
Durable Goods	9.95	10.02	39.8	40.2	396.01	402.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.81	9.32	39.6	39.7	348.88	370.00
Primary Metals	13.93	13.27	38.9	40.0	541.88	530.80
Fabricated Metal Products	8.67	9.15	41.0	40.2	355.47	367.83
Machinery, except Electrical	9.49	9.94	38.9	40.0	369.16	397.60
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	9.66	10.26	43.4	42.8	419.24	439.13
Nondurable Goods	9.44	9.78	39.5	40.6	372.88	397.07
Food and Kindred Products	6.84	7.09	40.8	41.6	279.07	294.94
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.68	5.31	33.8	36.6	191.98	194.35
Printing and Publishing	8.15	8.38	37.0	37.1	301.55	310.90
Chemicals and Allied Products	12.48	13.28	42.7	43.9	532.90	582.99
Bituminous Mining	14.32	15.41	40.9	40.7	585.69	627.19
Construction	13.78	13.56	35.7	36.5	491.95	494.94
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	10.38	11.13	41.9	42.5	434.92	473.03
Trade, Wholesale	8.35	9.02	40.6	43.0	339.01	387.86
General Merchandise Stores	5.09	4.99	29.5	30.5	150.16	152.20
Banking	5.56	5.77	36.9	37.2	205.16	214.64
Health Services	6.78	6.93	36.2	35.8	245.44	248.09

Source: Current Employment Statistics.
*March 1984 benchmark.

Table 16

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' REAL EARNINGS
(Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by CPI)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1983 AND 1984*

Industry	Average Earnings				Percent Change	
	Hourly		Weekly			
	1983	1984	1983	1984	Hourly	Weekly
Manufacturing	$3.26	$3.19	$129.26	$128.63	- 2.1	- 0.5
Durable Goods	3.33	3.22	132.71	129.48	- 3.3	- 2.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.95	3.00	116.91	118.93	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
Primary Metals	4.67	4.27	181.59	170.62	- 8.6	- 6.0
Fabricated Metal Products	2.91	2.94	119.12	118.24	+ 1.0	- 0.7
Machinery, except Electrical	3.18	3.20	123.71	127.80	+ 0.6	+ 3.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	3.24	3.30	140.49	141.15	+ 1.9	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	3.16	3.14	124.95	127.63	- 0.6	+ 2.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.29	2.28	93.52	94.81	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.90	1.71	64.33	62.47	-10.0	- 2.9
Printing and Publishing	2.73	2.69	101.05	99.94	- 1.5	- 1.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.18	4.27	178.58	187.40	+ 2.2	+ 4.9
Bituminous Mining	4.80	4.95	196.27	201.60	+ 3.1	+ 2.7
Construction	4.62	4.36	164.86	159.09	- 5.6	- 3.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3.48	3.58	145.75	152.05	+ 2.9	+ 4.3
Trade, Wholesale	2.80	2.90	113.50	124.67	+ 3.6	+ 9.8
General Merchandise Stores	1.71	1.60	50.32	48.92	- 6.4	- 2.8
Banking	1.86	1.85	68.75	68.99	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Health Services	2.27	2.23	82.25	79.75	- 1.8	- 3.0

Source: Current Employment Statistics.
*March 1984 benchmark.

Table 17

WEST VIRGINIA
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
AUGUST 1984

County	Total	Ages 16 to 21	Age 22 And Over	Ages 16 to 21 as % of Age 16 and Over	Ages 16 to 21 as % of Age 22 and Over
Barbour	5,200	660	2,940	18.4	22.5
Berkeley	10,110	1,160	5,490	17.5	21.2
Boone	4,700	540	2,630	7.8	20.5
Braxton	4,580	440	2,820	13.5	15.6
Brooke	4,940	470	2,780	6.9	16.8
Cabell	20,560	2,680	12,120	18.1	22.1
Calhoun	2,670	230	1,630	12.4	14.1
Clay	4,490	520	2,440	17.5	21.2
Doddridge	2,320	250	1,340	15.9	18.9
Fayette	15,560	1,870	8,460	18.1	22.1
Gilmer	2,160	280	1,320	17.8	21.7
Grant	3,110	390	1,780	17.9	21.9
Greenbrier	8,620	920	5,510	14.3	16.6
Hampshire	3,190	320	1,960	13.9	16.1
Hancock	5,350	550	3,220	14.6	17.1
Hardy	2,840	310	1,810	14.7	17.2
Harrison	15,750	1,390	9,590	12.7	14.5
Jackson	4,440	500	2,760	15.3	18.1
Jefferson	5,710	910	2,930	23.6	31.0
Kanawha	38,810	4,170	23,580	15.0	17.7
Lewis	4,200	450	2,510	15.4	18.1
Lincoln	8,880	1,110	4,820	18.7	23.0
Logan	13,640	1,590	7,240	18.0	21.9
McDowell	16,100	2,040	8,240	19.9	24.8
Marion	12,940	1,700	7,530	18.4	22.6
Marshall	7,150	820	4,310	16.1	19.1
Mason	4,800	470	2,840	14.2	16.5
Mercer	16,930	2,000	9,640	17.2	20.8
Mineral	5,670	650	3,160	17.0	20.5
Mingo	14,060	1,730	7,250	19.2	23.8
Monongalia	15,250	4,630	8,080	36.4	57.3
Monroe	3,700	360	2,200	13.9	16.2
Morgan	2,320	190	1,450	11.4	12.9
Nicholas	7,390	750	4,230	15.1	17.8
Ohio	10,660	1,030	6,850	13.0	15.0
Pendleton	2,300	220	1,370	13.7	15.8
Pleasants	1,490	170	800	17.6	21.3
Pocahontas	2,060	160	1,390	10.6	11.8
Preston	7,820	810	4,470	15.3	18.1
Putnam	5,990	600	3,730	13.8	16.1
Raleigh	19,080	1,920	11,270	14.6	17.0
Randolph	6,600	720	3,930	15.6	18.5
Ritchie	2,930	260	1,740	13.0	14.9
Roane	4,180	450	2,560	14.9	17.6
Summers	4,930	520	2,910	15.2	17.9
Taylor	3,870	360	2,270	13.6	15.7
Tucker	2,090	200	1,270	13.8	16.0
Tyler	2,120	200	1,310	13.1	15.0
Upshur	5,630	810	3,170	20.3	25.5
Wayne	13,090	1,430	7,330	16.3	19.5
Webster	4,860	450	2,670	14.4	16.9
Wetzel	4,010	460	2,490	15.6	18.5
Wirt	1,590	180	960	15.7	18.6
Wood	15,880	1,660	9,120	15.4	18.2
Wyoming	9,720	1,270	5,120	19.9	24.9
West Virginia	429,040	50,930	247,340	17.1	20.6

Based on 1980 Census data and WV Department of Human Services statistics.

Table 18

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS, BY COUNTY AND INDUSTRY
APRIL 1983

County	Manuf.	Const.	Mining	Gov.	Total
West Virginia	23,910	13,470	14,510	4,380	56,270
Barbour	40	0	560	30	630
Berkeley	420	320	0	100	840
Boone	30	0	320	70	420
Braxton	10	20	0	20	50
Brooke	1,010	100	0	50	1,160
Cabell	2,830	640	0	340	3,810
Calhoun	90	70	30	10	200
Clay	0	40	20	10	70
Doddridge	0	40	0	10	50
Fayette	610	280	520	90	1,500
Gilmer	20	30	0	20	70
Grant	0	30	540	30	600
Greenbrier	230	140	70	70	510
Hampshire	0	70	0	20	90
Hancock	4,680	190	0	120	4,990
Hardy	50	40	0	20	110
Harrison	920	800	500	190	2,410
Jackson	1,230	50	220	50	1,550
Jefferson	180	180	40	50	450
Kanawha	3,180	2,800	1,950	720	8,650
Lewis	60	60	0	40	160
Lincoln	50	100	10	20	180
Logan	130	250	360	100	840
McDowell	0	180	3,600	70	3,850
Marion	960	490	0	150	1,600
Marshall	800	410	990	70	2,270
Mason	440	200	0	40	680
Mercer	240	380	0	170	790
Mineral	140	280	0	40	460
Mingo	180	300	0	60	540
Monongalia	340	810	0	300	1,450
Monroe	70	50	0	10	130
Morgan	0	60	0	20	80
Nicholas	370	250	430	50	1,100
Ohio	1,300	410	90	200	2,000
Pendleton	0	10	0	10	20
Pleasants	90	100	0	20	210
Pocahontas	70	80	0	20	170
Preston	160	180	0	50	390
Putnam	0	60	0	60	120
Raleigh	0	660	1,780	180	2,620
Randolph	330	190	240	60	820
Ritchie	70	0	0	20	90
Roane	170	0	30	30	230
Summers	100	120	0	20	240
Taylor	0	100	0	30	130
Tucker	50	50	20	20	140
Tyler	100	40	0	20	160
Upshur	20	310	0	60	390
Wayne	160	500	0	40	700
Webster	20	80	0	10	110
Wetzel	90	300	120	30	540
Wirt	0	0	20	10	30
Wood	1,850	460	0	270	2,580
Wyoming	0	200	2,050	60	2,330

Table 19

WEST VIRGINIA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE
WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
JANUARY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Active Applicants	Total Job Openings Received	Openings		Active Applicants to Job Openings
				Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	
---	Total, All Categories	31,746	25,961	18,360	70.7	1.2
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	3,029	1,029	356	34.6	2.9
2	Clerical and Sales	6,992	5,285	2,972	56.2	1.3
200-249	Clerical	5,619	3,691	2,394	64.9	1.5
250-299	Sales	1,373	1,594	578	36.3	0.9
3	Services	3,839	5,527	3,633	65.7	0.7
4	Farming, Fishery, and Forestry	192	126	67	53.2	1.5
5	Processing	805	145	65	44.8	5.6
6	Machine Trades	2,387	583	290	49.7	4.1
7	Benchwork	961	721	382	53.0	1.3
8	Structural Work	6,702	2,160	1,489	68.9	3.1
9	Miscellaneous	6,839	10,385	9,106	87.7	0.7
900-919	Motor Freight	2,114	499	253	50.7	4.2
920-929	Package and Material Handling	1,907	9,724	8,779	90.3	0.2
930-979	Other Miscellaneous	2,818	162	74	45.7	17.4

Source: ESARS Table B96, Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation.

Table 19-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE
WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
JANUARY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Active Applicants	Total Job Openings Received	Openings		Active Applicants to Job Openings
				Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	
---	Total, All Categories	27,482	22,648	15,907	70.2	1.2
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	2,579	943	325	34.5	2.7
2	Clerical and Sales	6,048	4,282	2,435	56.9	1.4
200-249	Clerical	4,855	3,175	1,990	62.7	1.5
250-299	Sales	1,193	1,107	445	40.2	1.1
3	Services	3,446	4,762	3,084	64.8	0.7
4	Farming, Fishery, and Forestry	169	117	62	53.0	1.4
5	Processing	737	136	58	42.6	5.4
6	Machine Trades	2,127	569	286	50.3	3.7
7	Benchwork	917	716	379	52.9	1.3
8	Structural Work	5,546	1,979	1,359	68.7	2.8
9	Miscellaneous	5,913	9,144	7,919	86.6	0.6
900-919	Motor Freight	1,843	421	200	47.5	4.4
920-929	Package and Material Handling	1,764	8,564	7,647	89.3	0.2
930-979	Other Miscellaneous	2,306	159	72	45.3	14.5

Source: ESARS Table B96, Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation.

Table 20

LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 50 or More Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
JANUARY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	51
201.362-030	Secretary	192
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	217
205.367-054	Survey Worker	309
209.562-010	Clerk, General	608
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	61
211.362-010	Cashier	116
211.462-010	Cashier	178
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	87
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	50
237.367-038	Receptionist	57
238.362-010	Hotel Clerk	77
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	83
261.357-062	Salesperson, Shoes	54
261.357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel	75
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	427
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	182
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	81
301.474-010	House Worker, General	79
309.677-010	Companion	130
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	581
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	377
312.474-010	Bartender	74
313.361-014	Cook	765
313.361-022	Cook, Short-Order	243
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	140
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	126
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	110
372.667-034	Guard, Security	145
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	63
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	267
600.280-022	Machinist	63
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	113
780.682-018	Upholstery Sewer	61
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	187
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	52
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	58
824.261-010	Electrician	150
840.381-010	Painter (Construction)	63
860.381-022	Carpenter	251
866.381-010	Roofer (Construction)	70
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	215
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	552
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	77
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	75
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	74
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	52
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	66
920.687-014	Bagger	74
929.687-030	Material Handler	9,257

Table 21

WEST VIRGINIA
FAST GROWTH OCCUPATIONS
(1,000+ EMPLOYMENT-BASE AND PROJECTED YEARS
WITH 200 OR MORE ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS)
1983 - 1996

Occupation	Projected Average Openings
Sales Clerk	1,156
Secretary	924
General Clerk, Office	860
Cashier	742
Supervisor, Nonworking, Blue Collar	696
Nurse, Professional	640
Food Preparation and Service Worker, Fast Food Restaurant	613
Nurses Aide/Orderly	590
Truck Driver	588
Teacher, Secondary School	562
Manager, Store	472
Gardener and Groundskeeper	402
Carpenter	385
Heavy Equipment Operator	374
Cook, Institutional	351
Bookkeeper, Hand	335
Licensed Practical Nurse	319
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	317
Electrician	311
Guard and Doorkeeper	304
Heavy Equipment Mechanic, including Diesel	284
Waiter and Waitress	283
Accountant and Auditor	283
Automotive Mechanic	268
Typist	246
Accounting Clerk	243
Stock Clerk, Stockroom, Warehouse	241
Plumber/Pipefitter	230
Manager, Restaurant, Coffee Shop	225
Kitchen Helper	218
Preschool/Elementary School Teacher	207
Welder and Flamecutter	200

Table 21-A

WEST VIRGINIA
SLOW GROWTH OCCUPATIONS
(1,000+ EMPLOYMENT-BASE AND PROJECTED YEARS
WITH LESS THAN 50 AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS)
1983 - 1996

Occupation	Projected Average Openings
Bus Driver, School	50
Bus Driver	49
Switchboard Operator	48
Shipping Packer	48
Switchboard Operator/Receptionist	48
Electrical and Electronic Technician	47
Butcher/Meat Cutter	47
Telephone Installer, Repairer	46
Dental Assistant	46
Roustabout	46
Line Installer, Repairer	44
Automobile-Body Repairer	32
School Administrator, Elementary and Secondary	30
Keypunch Operator	29
Dining Room Attendant, Bar Helper	28
Bagger	28
Dentist	24
Principal	20
Assistant Professor	18
Associate Professor	14

Table 22

UNITED STATES
FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST JOB GROWTH
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Change In Total Employment (In Thousands)	Percent of Total Job Growth	Percent Change
Building Custodian	779	3.0	27.5
Cashier	744	2.9	47.4
Secretary	719	2.8	29.5
General Clerk, Office	696	2.7	29.6
Sales Clerk	685	2.7	23.5
Nurse, Registered	642	2.5	48.9
Waiter and Waitress	562	2.2	33.8
Teacher, Kindergarten and Elementary	511	2.0	37.4
Truck Driver	425	1.7	26.5
Nursing Aide and Orderly	423	1.7	34.8
Sales Representative, Technical	386	1.5	29.3
Accountant and Auditor	344	1.3	40.2
Automotive Mechanic	324	1.3	38.3
Supervisor of Blue-Collar Workers	319	1.2	26.6
Kitchen Helper	305	1.2	35.9
Guard and Doorkeeper	300	1.2	47.3
Food Preparation and Service Worker, Fast Food Rest.	297	1.2	36.7
Manager, Store	292	1.1	30.1
Carpenter	247	1.0	28.6
Electrical and Electronic Technician	222	.9	60.7
Licensed Practical Nurse	220	.9	37.1
Computer Systems Analyst	217	.8	85.3
Electrical Engineer	209	.8	65.3
Computer Programmer	205	.8	76.9
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	193	.8	27.8
Helper, Trades	190	.7	31.2
Receptionist	189	.7	48.8
Electrician	173	.7	31.8
Physician	163	.7	34.0
Clerical Supervisor	162	.6	34.6
Computer Operator	160	.6	75.8
Sales Representative, Nontechnical	160	.6	27.4
Lawyer	159	.6	34.3
Stock Clerk, Stockroom and Warehouse	156	.6	18.8
Typist	155	.6	15.7
Delivery and Route Worker	153	.6	19.2
Bookkeeper, Hand	152	.6	15.9
Cook, Restaurant	149	.6	42.3
Bank Teller	142	.6	30.0
Cook, Short Order, Specialty and Fast Food	141	.6	32.2

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: George T. Silvestri, John M. Lukasiewicz, and Marcus E. Einstein. Employment Projections for 1995, "Occupational Employment Projections through 1995," Bulletin 2197, March 1984, page 43. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Table 22-A

UNITED STATES
TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Growth in Employment
Computer Service Technician	96.8
Legal Assistant	94.3
Computer Systems Analyst	85.3
Computer Programmer	76.9
Computer Operator	75.8
Office Machine Repairer	71.7
Physical Therapy Assistant	67.8
Electrical Engineer	65.3
Civil Engineering Technician	63.9
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operator	63.5
Insurance Clerk, Medical	62.2
Electrical and Electronic Technician	60.7
Occupational Therapist	59.8
Surveyor Helper	58.6
Credit Clerk, Banking and Insurance	54.1
Physical Therapist	53.6
Employment Interviewer	52.5
Mechanical Engineer	52.1
Mechanical Engineering Technician	51.6
Compression and Injection Mold Machine Operator, Plastics	50.3

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: George T. Silvestri, John M. Lukasiewicz, and Marcus E. Einstein. Employment Projections for 1995, "Occupational Employment Projections through 1995," Bulletin 2197, March 1984, page 44. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Table 22-B

UNITED STATES
TWENTY MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
1982 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Decline In Employment
Railroad Conductor	-32.0
Shoemaking Machine Operative	-30.2
Aircraft Structure Assembler	-21.0
Central Telephone Office Operator	-20.0
Taxi Driver	-18.9
Postal Clerk	-17.9
Private Household Worker	-16.9
Farm Laborer	-15.9
College and University Faculty	-15.0
Roustabout	-14.4
Postmaster and Mail Superintendent	-13.8
Rotary-Drill Operator Helper	-11.6
Graduate Assistant	-11.2
Data Entry Operator	-10.6
Railroad Brake Operator	- 9.8
Faller and Bucker	- 8.7
Stenographer	- 7.4
Farm Owner and Tenant	- 7.3
Typesetter and Compositor	- 7.3
Butcher and Meatcutter	- 6.3

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: George T. Silvestri, John M. Lukasiewicz, and Marcus E. Einstein. Employment Projections for 1995, "Occupational Employment Projections through 1995," Bulletin 2197, March 1984, page 44. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through arrangements with the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

Active Application The full or partial application of a person who has asked the local Job Service office for aid in finding a job through the Department of Employment Security job placement or employability development services.

All Other Employment Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers.

Applicant--ES A person who has asked the Department of Employment Security for aid in finding a job and who has provided this agency with a list of personal characteristics as an aid toward this effort. Sample registrants are:

> Job-Ready Applicant An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.
>
> Summer Youth Applicant A student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application and who is applying for a job only for the summer.

Application--ES The act by which an applicant informs a Job Service interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service.

Benchmark Statistics The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area derived either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year.

Civilian Labor Force (CLF) All persons 16 years of age and over (excluding members of the armed forces and inmates of institutions), residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) This training act was phased out and replaced as of September 30, 1983. (See JTPA)

Covered Employment Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.) A comprehensive reference work classified in homogeneous occupational groups and concisely defined in non-technical language. The publication contains definitions of United States job titles, number codes, and worker function data.

Dislocated Worker The estimates of dislocated workers are based upon job losses in basic goods-producing industries, manufacturing, mining, and construction to which former employees have minimal probability of returning to their former jobs. The inclusion of government was based upon employment in the Emergency Employment Program which employed those who had exhausted unemployment compensation.

Durable Goods Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: ordnance; lumber and wood; furniture; stone, clay and glass; primary and fabricated metals; electrical and nonelectrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing. (See Nondurable Goods)

Economically Disadvantaged--JTPA A person who is:

A. A member of a family that receives public assistance, or
B. a member of a family whose income during the previous six months, on an annualized basis, was such that:

   1. the family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied for such assistance, or
   2. it does not exceed the poverty level, or
   3. it does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, or

C. a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made, or
D. a client of a sheltered workshop, or
E. a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed, or
F. institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution, or
G. a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

Economically Disadvantaged--ES A person who: (1) is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments under federal, state, or local welfare programs, or (2) is a member of a family that has a total family income relative to family size which does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or (3) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made.

Eligibility for Federal Procurement Preference Under Public Law 95-89 and Executive Orders 10582 and 12073, qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer or firm can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside award if he/she agrees to perform a substantial proportion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. State Employment Security Agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. They also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and other community organizations in the initiation of industrial expansion programs in labor surplus areas.

Employability Development Services--ES Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment.

Employed An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment.

Employment, Establishment-Based Employment computed by place-of-work within a specific geographic area, including dual jobholders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment, Resident-Based Employment computed by place-of-residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual jobholders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with the Job Service office for job placement or employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with this agency.

Entry Level Occupational (X) Code (See Occupational Classification)

Head of Household--ES, JTPA A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household.

Head of Household, Food Stamp (FS) The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp Program.

Industrial Classification A system used to assign code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities in order that data reported by them may be grouped by industries and combinations of industries for purposes of measurement, analysis and publication. The system used by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), 1972 edition.

Industry Code The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments by the standard industrial classification system.

Industry Description The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in the industrial classification system.

Industry Title The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in the industrial classification system.

Insured Unemployment Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the State Employment Security program, the unemployment compensation for federal employees program, the unemployment compensation for veterans program, or the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Insured Work (See Covered Employment)

Insured Worker An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Job Order--ES A single request by an employer directed to a Job Service office for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also, the record of such request.

Job Opening--ES A single job opening for which the Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. A sample opening is:

> Mandatory Job Opening It is required that job openings be listed with the Federal/State Employment Service system by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. These include openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of the Vietnam Era in jobs in all categories which are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than 3 days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) (Provisional) This Act replaced CETA (effective October 1, 1983) and provides a new program and delivery system to train economically disadvantaged persons and others for permanent, private sector employment.

Sample JTPA Programs:

GSYP - Governor's Summer Youth Program
ITP - Institutional Training Program
OIC - Opportunities Industrial Centers
OJT - On-The-Job-Training
YEEP - Youth Education Employment Program
- Work Experience Program

Labor-Management Dispute (LMD) Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week of the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute.

Labor Market Area A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--ES, JTPA That body of information generated from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand and supply relationships define the content of LMI to include population, its growth and characteristics; trends in industrial and occupational structure; technological developments; shifts in consumer demands; unionization and trade disputes; recruitment practices; wage levels; conditions of employment; and training opportunities.

Mandatory Job Openings (See Job Opening--ES)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment A count of filled jobs by place-of-work for all full- and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave but excluding those involved in LMDs) who work in, or receive compensation from, nonagricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month.

Nondurable Goods Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--under three years. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. (See Durable Goods)

Occupation The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker. (See Occupational Classification)

Occupational Classification (a) An identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; (b) The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order; (c) The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.).

Additional Occupational Classification The occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his primary occupational classification.

Entry Occupational Classification (X) Code An occupational title or code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation. Classification is made instead on the basis of potential qualifications (aptitudes, interests, or personality).

Primary Occupational Classification This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment.

Occupational Code A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

Order (See Job Order--ES)

Placement The employment of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or an interview, providing that the Job Service office completed the placement procedure.

Poverty Level--ES, JTPA The annual income threshhold below which families are considered to live in poverty as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Referral to a Job

Referral of an Individual The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. (See Placement)

Mass Referral Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis.

Referral to Supportive Services Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the State Employment Security system. Supportive services for WIN registrants are arranged and certified through the Department of Human Services.

Seasonal Factors The fluctuations resulting from weather conditions, holidays, the start or end of vacation seasons, etc.

Seasonally Adjusted Data adjusted to account for historically compiled seasonal trends and patterns.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (See Industrial Classification)

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) A Census Bureau term designating a given metropolitan area which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. For area titles, definitions and codes, see FIPS-PUB No. 8-4.

Total Unemployment Rate This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) (Trade Act of 1974) A federal program designed to assist employees in industries which have been adversely affected by imports.

Unemployed Not working, or without a continuing job attachment, but actively seeking employment.

Total Unemployed (Not a Type of Claim) An estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment compensation and those persons entering or re-entering the labor force.

Unemployment Compensation (UC) A state program which provides benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment) and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations adversely affecting their employment status through no fault of their own.

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employers of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Human Services
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education

WHEN YOU NEED WORKERS CONTACT YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Summersville	521 Main Street	872-2950
Fairmont	213 Jackson Avenue	363-5550	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436-3131
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333			

Administrative Offices
112 California Avenue
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